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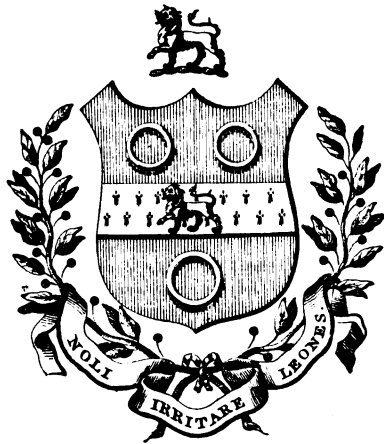
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1494 c 26



Richard Underwood.

1011. c. 36.

77
75
9503

Cavalry July 17th 1716

Abridgements Page 30 - which I understand to be
the Navy Maps

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made of the Navy, - which was
indeed an important Step in many Instances
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REFLECTIONS

Dec 24 1807
UPON SOME
Rises Underwood
PERSONS AND THINGS

I N

I R E L A N D,

B Y

LETTERS TO AND FROM

DR. PETTY:

K

WITH

SIR HIEROM SANKEY'S SPEECH

I N

PARLIAMENT.

D U B L I N:

PRINTED BY ZACHARIAH JACKSON,
FOR GRUEBER, AND M^cALLISTER, No. 59, DAME-STREET.

1790.

*Resigned for Twelve Calendar Months
into the Possession of Edward Sayers Esq.
Per his obliging affectionate Friend
December 14th 1821 — Richard Underwood*

Handwritten text, possibly a signature or title, located at the top of the page. The text is heavily obscured by noise and is illegible.



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S I R,

S I R,

ALTHOUGH I have a long while wanted the happiness of your society and assistance, (such as I enjoyed at Paris) yet I have several times heard from you by Mr. J. C. whose news of your thriving condition hath been very grateful to me, because (as the world reports) such a condition is very grateful to yourself; though otherwise, and as to my own apprehensions of you, I am not much tickled with it: for disturbances (the inseparable counterpoises of such a state) are (if I have not forgotten you) not very suitable to your nature.

I must needs confess, I could have heartily wished you had never wandered out of those ways, whereunto God and nature seemed to have set and directed you, having advanced you in them by as many signal successes as any other person within my knowledge. For how many of all those, about sixty ingenious persons who were in
the

the year 1644. Students with us in the Netherlands) did within nine years study (like yourself) worthily take the highest degrees in our faculty? even at home in Oxford, (an university seldom prodigal of those honours) purchasing them (and much credit besides) with extraordinary exercises both in the theory and practice of our art; and such whereby you approved the sufficiency of our head, hand, and tongue unto the world: and all this, notwithstanding the many excursions you made within that small space unto studies of other natures, even so far as to have given the world some demonstration of your good proficiency in them likewise.

Moreover, which of all those our fellow-students did withal, within the same space, arrive to be chosen publick professor in one of the most troublesome pieces of our whole faculty? (as you were of Anatomy in Oxford) not by favour or interest, but as best deserving it, and as having been the first planter of that practice in that place, and was afterwards with so much ease and concurrence

currence entertained chief physician to three chief governors of a nation, in continual succession, as you were, to the Lord Lambert, Lord Fleetwood, and Lord Henry Cromwell ; never falling from that dignity, till the whole government fell with you. I say, I could wish you had not turned aside into those by-paths, which you have since found so exceeding thorny ; and this I wish not only for your own sake, but for my own also : for I must declare to the whole world, that your dexterity in making experiments, and that other your more happy and particular genius for designing what experiments to make, in order to maintain or refute any proposition, as also your way of making good use and benefit even by all miscarriages with your handsome coherent reasonings and inferences upon them all, were to me more pleasant than if you had found out ^a mines of silver, richer than those of Potosi, and had made me your partner in them. ^{a Vid. Ex-plic.}

Besides, although you have gotten as much justly, as many say you have done
 b injuriously,

injuriously, all of it will not make the commonwealth of learning a gainer by that your devious traffick; nor, I fear, yourself, when you shall please to compute and cast up every thing by no better than your own Arithmetick. This I say perhaps by random and by guess; but why may not I by these speculations and at a distance, measure your affairs as well as the sea? which (I remember) you taught me to do in the deepest place without a line, and as well as astronomers do the remotest Orbs and Stars, themselves standing here below upon the earth.

Really (Sir) it is not altogether for want of other employment, that I busy myself about you, and about calculating the event of your troubles, but out of my dear respects and care for you; for if

*Cælum non animum mutant qui trans mare
currunt,*

why should I think you (whom I knew in three several countries of a gentle and pleasant

fant temper, and of an inoffensive carriage) to be now become savage, barbarous, and an enemy of mankind? for such some say you are, and that by the air of a country which indureth no venom : they say that

—*Ingenuas didicisse fideliter artes,
Emollit mores, nec finit esse feros.*

I am sure you had learned many such civilizing arts, wherefore your memory has been very leaky, if you have so unlearned them again, as to be turned brutish. I say, I cannot yet think you unworthy of my care; wherefore I conjure you, to let me know the nature of your accusation, and of those troubles which I hear one Sankey (I judge the same that I knew a football-player in Cambridge) hath engaged you in, that so I may reckon my own happiness in casting up yours.

I have hitherto esteemed you of such integrity, as hath made me cry out with the Poet,

b 2

Musa

Musa mihi causas memora quo milite læso

Insignem probitate virum tot adire labores.

Æneid 1. line 12⁴.

Virgil

And pray let me know what you have gotten by all those frauds and rapines for which you are esteemed a beast of prey, and for which your adversaries avow the denying you of law, the knocking you on the head, coming behind you, or taking you asleep, to be all very fair? who thought that when you and I studied metamorphoses and the several species of madnes, that yourself should become the example of a Lycanthropia; and that you should be transformed from a man into such a wolf, which not only a whole parish or hundred, but a whole nation and army make their business to destroy; infomuch as that men should shut up their shops till they had dispatched you, as the Londoners did till Gloucester was relieved? what four humor hath made you so ravenous? that whole countries will not now feed you, whom

whom I have seen sumptuously treated with a piece of *Pain de la Reine*, a bunch of grapes and a draught of St. Genevieve's well: you once cried up mathematicks and bread for rich cheer, and you were frugal in your food to be prodigal in your expence upon projects. I remind you perhaps too freely of these old transactions: if your Landship be offended with it, I shall begin to suspect you of pride; whereof, if you be considerably guilty, I shall the less wonder, that you take injurious courses to foment and uphold it: if things be so,

—*Quantum mutaris ab illo?*

I say, if you are grown so uncivil and savage, so covetous and proud, as some say you are, I think that the venom which in other countries is disposed of by nature into the bodies of the viler animals, and so put out of the way of doing harm, is in Ireland let loose and dispersed into the minds of men only; and that your soul being more porous and susceptible of spirituous impregnations than other mens, is corrupted with more than an ordinary share of the infection; I shall hope the best till I hear from you. For

as

as when a wheel moves very swiftly, it seems not to move at all : (swift motion and absolute rest being herein alike) so when men are transcendently just, they will appear equally injurious ; according to that saying, *Summum jus est summa injuria*. Those who are very wise, or learned, appear very mad, and irregular ; for of such madness was St. Paul taxed : those who scorning and loathing the expensive sensualities of the world, (though liberal enough, as to those best ends, which the vulgar understand not) may be deemed covetous : those who out of modesty are not importunate in their visits and solicitations, may seem uncivil or to scorn all friendship and assistance (as thinking themselves above the help of others) : those who are very innocent, may by too much neglecting to satisfy mistakes or misinformations, incur an evil fame, how clear soever their conscience be. These may be the reasons of your sufferings, and till I know further, I shall esteem them such.

More-

Moreover, as great and massy fabricks may be ruined by their own weight; for

Suis & ipsa Roma viribus ruit.

So you also may be by the too much scrupulous impartiality, and not sufficient respect of persons you have used; or perhaps the brightness of your too much virtue and merit (for there is a certain too-muchness, which made the prudent monk say, *Præsto officium taliter qualiter*) may have dazzled your spectators blind, so as to see none of it: your clearness from crimes, may make the guilty *Vulgus* hate you for a monster, because much unlike themselves; for when the rabble see or hear of any wonderful piece of art, or other excellency, they say it was by the help of the devil. And Christ himself was to be killed, because he did the works that no man did; I say I will have a charity for you as long as I can. Nevertheless, if some have turned all gray-haired in a night, and, (if as we have seen) sudden, often, and great changes

[xxiv]

changes have been made in a state, why not in you? and if angels fell from heaven, why may not you warp from that most desirable frame and temper wherein you were once known by?

Your ever affectionate

Servant and old Friend

M. H.

S I R,

I HAVE received your letter, which shews to me, like a star in a dark stormy night, viz. not only a sign of fairer weather, but a mark of direction in the foul: wherefore, as I have received it gladly, so I shall also answer it largely, and perhaps with a more ample account of my condition than you expected or desire.

I hope you will not require from me much method or politeness; for if oppression make a wise man mad, you may well pardon both confusion and rudeness in me, whose brain as it is naturally not of the firmest fabric, so it has been accidentally shaken into an incapacity of such performance.

The perclose of your desires (to speak like a Land Measurer) and prayer of your Petition (to talk like the Clerk of the Council) is to know the causes and manner of

B

my

my tribulation, the occasion of the aspersions cast upon me, with the root of that envy and seeds of that malice which afflict me, &c. Unto all which I will return you a particular account, having first dispatched a point or two of your letter, independent (as I think) from any of your other inquiries.

You wish I had never wandered out of the study of Medicine, with those other mathematical, mechanical, and natural exercises, in which I was once a busy-body ; because you think that all I have done since I first began so to ramble, will neither so well commend my name to posterity, nor render me so pleasant a companion to yourself at our next meeting, nor yield so much benefit to the common-wealth, or (as you paradoxically insinuate) so much pecuniary profit to myself, upon a due balance of the whole account.

Truly, Sir, I cannot but commend your judgment herein, and admire how upon so slight a knowledge of my affairs, you could

could conclude so certainly. For what you say is too true; and were it believed by my enemies, I might perhaps be less annoyed by their envy. Now although it concerns me to propagate such a belief, as a fit anodyne to allay the many spleens swelling against me; yet I, being ashamed to be wholly without some excuse for so conspicuous an error, (as my diversion upon the survey, and my other consequent undertakings were) I must let the world think otherwise, as part of that excuse which I must yet make more complete, by acquainting you with some other reasons of that action, viz.

1. I thought the whole work would have been over (as on my part it was) in about two years time, so as to have proved rather an unbending than a breaking of that bow, wherein I aimed at natural knowledges.

2. I thought that the measuring of as much land-line by the chain and needle, as would have near four times begirt the whole earth in its greatest circle, and to

B 2

have

have such an admeasurement remain upon record, and that to have performed such a service (being useful to all mankind) for a victorious army, the first that ever totally subdued Ireland, would have been as great an honour as any other achievement I could make in so much time; and the rather, because I should thereby convince many worthy persons, that what they were told to be above seven years work, might (to their great accommodation) be dispatched in one; and that the same noble army might not be abused by an absurd and insignificant way of surveying then carrying on by Mr. Worfly. I say absurd in these following particulars.

*Mr Worfly was
Surg. Genl. ~~Worfly~~
for himself in order to
the Survey of the
suspected Lands.
Gov. Foley a keen
Man undertook it
of certain Books
Herald to his Majesty.*

1. There was paid for admeasurement twelve times *pro rata*, more than ever was given before, viz. such rates as whereby a man of a month's study might earn near ten pounds a day with his own hands.

2. The manner of admeasurement was such, as no man could examine whether it were well or ill performed.

*He employed
Surveyors under himself to survey the Lands. ³ The
maybe easily understood from the Maps, that
remain. Still they must mostly have
ignorant Men. They returned all their
to the Gov. if he has the benefit of the
the work at that time ~~was~~ ^{was} discovered that
was never ~~any part~~ ^{any part} of the same. See Page 105-106*

3. The said admeasurement, though bought at a dear rate, and exactly administered, was, as to its end and use, but a mere vitiation of the country's estimate, which might be had for nothing, and no ways correspondent to either of the ways of survey which the law required.

4. The manner of the admeasurers payment was such, as by how much the more pains they took, by so much the less wages they had.

5. In the administration thereof, there was neither due trial of artists or instruments; neither good instructions beforehand, nor examination afterwards. The bonds taken for performance, were but the pictures of obligations; which, though they are notoriously broken, he the said Mr. Worsly never knew how to sue.

6. The knack of paying only for measuring of profitable land, and yet causing unprofitable to be measured, (which the law for unknown reasons required not)

begat infinite jealousies and discontents in the army; so that the only true art and excellency which that pretender expressed in this whole business, was so to frame committees of conceited sciolous persons, intermixing some of credit and bulk amongst them, as whereby he might screen himself in case of miscarriage; and when things were ill-grounded at home, to put the finishing and upshot of them into the hands of others a great way off.

For a short proof of all which, it is well known, that all the geometrical surveys that ever passed through his hand, have since been done over again by the conduct of others. And the charge of what he did (being many thousand pounds) became as merely thrown away.

3. I thought, that besides the ordinary reward agreed me, I should have received monumental thanks; not considering, that too great merit is more often paid with envy, than with condign rewards.

4. I thought

4. I thought by attempting new difficulties to have stretched my own capacities and intellect, the which (like leather on a last) is not only formed and fashioned, but much extended by such employments.

5. I hoped hereby to enlarge my trade of experiments from bodies to minds, from the motions of the one, to the manners of the other, thereby to have understood passions as well as fermentations, and consequently to have been as pleasant a companion to my ingenious friends, as if such an intermission from physic had never been: For you see, Sir, how by this means, I have gotten the occasion of practising upon my own morals; that is, to learn, how with silence and smiles to elude the sharpest provocations, and without troublesome menstruums to digest the roughest injuries that ever a poor man was crammed with.

G. E. B.
 See V. 3. 1. 1. 1.
 M

Now, as for the matter of my pecuniary gain, I say, that what my estate in

B 4

lands,

lands, revenue, and otherwise, is, I do not well know, much of my land being doubtful and incumbered; for which my adversaries hinder as yet, my having reprisals.

2. Though I know what rents I should have, yet how far the encouragements which my adversaries give my tenants to pay none will prevail to that purpose, I know not.

And lastly, the frequent frights and disheartenings wherewith I have been for these three or four years distracted, have been the cause why my other estate is there, where perhaps I shall never meet it. So that my estate being thus uncertain, I cannot tell what I have got or lost by my afore-mentioned diversion. Wherefore I can only say, that, if I had trusted to my faculty of physic only for the advancement of my fortune, my estate might have been as follows, viz.

In

In the year 1649, I proceeded doctor in
 physic ; after the charge whereof, and my
 admiffion into the College of London, I had
 left about fixty pounds : from that time,
 till about August 1652, by my practice,
 fellowship at Gresham and at Brazen-nose
 Colledge, and by my anatomy lecture at Ox-
 ford, I had made that 60l. to be near 500l.
 From August 1652, when I went for Ire-
 land, to December 1654, (when I began the
 survey and other public entanglements) with
 100l. advance money, and with 365l. per
 annum of well paid salary, as also with the
 proceed of my practice among the chief, in
 the chief city of a nation, I made my said
 500l. above 1600l. If these be not real truths,
 they are at least very probable lies, and such
 as very many will swear they believe. Now
 the interest of this 1600l. for a year in Ire-
 land, could not be less than 200l. which
 with 550l. (for another year's salary and
 practice, viz. until the lands were set out in
 October 1655), would have encreased my
 said stock to 2350l. With 2000l. whereof,
 I could have bought 8000l. in debentures,
 which would have then purchased me about

Lands set
out 1655.

15000

15000 acres of land, viz. as much as I am now accused to have: These 15000 acres could not yield me less than at two shillings per acre 1500l. per ann. especially receiving the rents of May-day preceding. This year's rent, with 550l. for my salary and practice, &c. till Dec. 1656, would have bought me even then (debentures growing dearer) 6000l. in debentures, whereof the $\frac{5}{7}$ then paid, would have been about 4000l. neat; for which I must have had about 8000 acres more, being as much almost, as I conceive is due to me. The rent for 15000 acres and 8000 acres for three years, could not have been less than 7000l. which, with the same three years salary, viz. 1650l. would have been near 9000l. Estate in money, above the above-mentioned 2500l. per annum in lands. The which, whether it be more or less than what I now have, I leave to all the world to examine and judge.

Now, lest this should be called reckoning chickens before they be hatched, I promise at all times to present a list of forty persons, whose negotiations have been *pro rata*, more profitable than what is here set forth. Besides,

fides, (without vanity, be it spoken) if universal favour with all the grandees and their ministers would have reached this profit, I was not in any danger of failing : For before I dealt in surveyes, and distributions, and other disobliging trinkets, I refer you to all that knew me (*Annis* 1652—53—54, and part of—55, and who knew the state of Ireland in those years) to give you satisfaction herein. Neither can any man alledge one cause of my coming short of the above-fancied encrease ; but I can find him two probabilities for my exceeding the same.

You see, Sir, what an estate I might have gotten, without ever having meddled with the surveyes, much less with the more fatal distribution of the lands after they were surveyed, and without meddling with the clerkship of the council, or being secretary to the Lord Lieutenant. All which, if I had been so happy as to have declined, then had I preserved an universal favour and interest with all men, instead of the odium and persecution I now endure. For then
also,

also, whilst I only practised physic, no sect or faction was jealous of me ; whereas since, every one of them, thought even my thoughtless musings were plottings against their interest : Then I acted as a preceptor and director to the greatest and best persons, whereas now I have been a constant drudge and slave possibly to the worst ; the most part whereof were not capable to value my services : Then I spent even my time of labour itself in choice company and conversations ; since I have been tied all the day long to a stake, to be baited for the most part by irrational creatures : Then my spare hours were spent on new and curious speculations ; since I have had no spare hours at all, nor scarce time to eat or sleep, or to make reflections upon my own miseries, or to think how to get out of them : Then no man maligned me for supplanting him ; since all my competitors, for the places I acted in, hated me more or less according to their respective judgment and honesty, some mortally, having been the incessant plotters of my ruin : Then I had improved in my skill in physic, and in my reputation for it ;

now

now I seem as one, that hath lost both, nor will the world think my brains so uncrazed with my sufferings as to be capable of a recovery : Then I had stood immovable, in all the many late turnings and revolutions of the state ; now liable to a new torture by every new powers : Then I had been free to have improved my estate in the most open and advantageous manner ; now I am forced to keep all in holes and under hatches, for fear my improvements should be a bait to my enemies : then I had been acceptable in my treaties and bargains : whereas now, I am by some reputed a bugbear and goblin, and chiefly by those from whom most may be gotten, who are exceeding shy ; many men foolishly thinking all my thoughts to be designs, and all my designs machinations of fraud ; so as every action I attempt is watched by an Argus, every mistake counted a studied crime, and accordingly punished or prosecuted ; no disaster which befalls me pitied, and, which is worst, no end appearing to this sad condition, than which (as by this parallel you have seen) nothing can be more miserable :

so

so that I have been, by meddling with the first public business, like that unhappy bird, which, setting one foot upon the lime-twig, inviscates the other, by vain endeavour to get the first clear, and then its wings, beak, &c. till at length it have no means left to free itself at all.

These preliminaries thus dispatched, and my charge being concerning the cozenages of money land, and records, you will now ask me first, how I came by the money I am rumoured to have ; viz.

— *Horum Irritamenta malorum.*

I will tell you : 1. By doing a work in one year, thought by Ephesian Demetrius himself the work of seven.

2. By doing it a rate not half so great as was immediately before given.

3. According to a contract four months in forging and filing by all that would please to busy themselves about it, and secured (as
to

to its performance) more than ever any was before.

4. By doing the undertaken work so well, as that no conviction of error hath been made by all the envious querulous eyes that have since reviewed it, nor one parcel in a thousand so much as accused.

See Page 50 -

For this survey did pass, not only more examinations than were necessary (being made to run the gantlope of all offices belonging to the state) but many more than ever were heard of before : for immediately before my undertaking, a surveyor (though known to be both careless and ignorant) needed for receiving his wages only to attest under his own hand, that his work was good; whereas Mr. Worlly racked himself and his brains to invent racks for the examination of my work : not unlike the policy of the Church of Rome, as it was deciphered to me by Monsieur Cantarine that priest, whom (if you remember) we were wont to admire for his wit, notwithstanding his free feeding and age. This priest
and

and self were eating together at the image of St. Ambrose, our ordinary, and together with us a mad swearing debauchee : after dinner I asked Monsieur Cantarine what penance they used to impose upon such lewd hectors ; he answered me, very little ; for, said he, they would do little, if we should, and rather neglect the very church, than put themselves to any pain that way ; which when they do, they come no more at us, but become incorrigible or heretics : but, said he, they be the bigots and devout persons, whom we load with penance, and on whom we impose all the scrutinies imaginable in their confession : because such can and will submit to us therein. In like manner, because I was willing to give content in all things reasonable, had I unreasonable things put upon me, always enduring a more than inquisition severity.

You will next ask me how I came by my land : I will tell you that also ; viz.

1. By and for debentures, bought at the dearest rates, in the openest market, and generally

nerally of the most crafty traders ; or else for ready money, more than ever was given rateably by any other ; or else I had them by way of pawn, which I have often desired to have redeemed ; that is to say, I accepted by way of pawn ten pounds as security for thirty pounds : ten pounds which my debtor had no possession or use of, nor clear right unto, for thirty pounds which was long before and undoubtedly due to me from him. By all which means, upon the whole matter I have paid much more ready money for my land than any of those that complain against me. Moreover, I contrived those singular ways out of design to give less offence, and to be found more meritoriously frugal for the state and army than by the common way could be. Moreover, when I perceived some jealous at they knew not what, I asked, Masters, is it I? and where this singularity which I voluntarily acquainted them with, displeased them? and to humour them, I offered, nay desired, to reduce the whole into the most common method. I offered to alter my supposed and but nominal (yet

C

dear

dear bought) elections of land, into a real lot, propounded uncontradictable expedients to put the same in practice. I proceeded all along without repugnance to law, according to exprefs orders of the chief authority, and those interpreted and executed by their special ministers. I never dealt for land till all persons were satisfied, which by several proclamations made all the nation over could be summoned in; never trafficked under any mens' names, was contented with other mens' scraps and leavings, ventured to deal in lands against my own inclinations, merely to pacify those who pretended fear of my giving Ireland the slip with my money, forbore dealing at such times as caused my hindrance near 4000l. and that, to prevent imaginary scandal, I acted in the most artificial, laborious, odious, and dangerous employments, without any wages yet paid me. I have land assigned, for the one half whereof I never got a penny profit, of many parcels not so much as the possession, of few the possession without extraordinary trouble; I never made any man a delinquent to get his lands,

*A keeping the Government of the County of
 Down as a separate & distinct County of the
 Kingdom since a ...
 Terms of ...
 al
 Co) to Lord Melbourne
 in the year 1793, which was well known
 in London & other of by all Men -*

lands, have encouraged and assisted many poor men to recover to themselves what by the rigorous construction of the law they had forfeited.

But for the more full explication of this point concerning land, I must acquaint you, that there be two crimes charged upon me, which I may call ministerial, whereby they say I got the lands much better and cheaper than I ought. The first whereof was, The laying aside all choice parcels, so as the army in general could not possibly have them, and then taking them (as by a right of election) to myself. *which I most firmly believe you certainly did to the utmost extent your cunning and means would admit.* The second was, That by various arti-

you certainly must have known where the best Land lay

fices I bought debentures much under the usual rates.

which also I believe to be sterling fact. for well knowing the value thereof from the Abstracts both made by the Surveyors, the true & real condition of the

As to the first, which is arbitrarily withholding lands from the whole army; I affirm, that what was done was warrantable by the law, by order of the council, former practice, and by natural reason itself: and it was administered by the best means extant,

to cause the purchase of the lands near the army to be made by the best means extant, which none know to be nearer the point than the purchase of the lands by the army.

C² by
deceit in perfect Ignorance of its Goodness it was happy to get rid of it for any trifling sum to carry him back to England, by the way of your antient Divinity Thomas in your history of the New Commonwealth by his williamus

a parcel of
Land ly-
ing next
Balleen.

by the most responsible instruments, and not at all by self; and lastly, the persons concerned were not only made acquainted with the design before it was acted, but had an exact account of the thing done, before any distribution was made upon it unto any, much less to me, who till many months after, owned neither land nor debentures in Ireland; neither did any man but Mr. Worsly tempt me to with-hold any particular parcel from the dividend, but he did Clontubbride^a, although no reason could be alleged for it, save that it lay convenient to somewhat which he had injuriously gotten before. Now whether it was done or no to this day, I do not know, nor ever concerned myself to examine.

The next part of this first crime is, *that I chose my satisfaction out of such withdrawn lands.* To which I say,

1. That I had indeed an order from the council to take my satisfaction by election; which favour was granted me as part recompence for my labour, in setting out the whole

whole lands, as well as in common satisfaction for my debentures. The which kind of favours, for as much as the council had granted to several, before any lots were cast, or any satisfaction at all made, they might much more lawfully grant, when further lottery was become impracticable, and when the whole body of the army was already satisfied: Neither ought the agents of the army wonder at, or be grudge me herein, who was their common and universal agent, and chosen trustee for giving them satisfaction; when as most of themselves wrung, or accepted of the like advantages for the like work, from their poor foldiers.

13

Frequent Instances occur where the command of a Troop or Company had the Lands laid out for the whole of that when in the T. or C. of the Posterity of those who are now

But it may be objected, that the council had no power to grant any satisfaction by election; and consequently, their commissioners ought not to have served such orders. To which I answer,

Thomas M. B. 1756

At the present directly nothing, left I should officiously go about to help the council where they need me not; only I shall say, that

that the commissioners acting under them, ought not to refuse the said orders for election granted me as aforesaid ; forasmuch as their general commission ran, that they ought to set out the lands according to the acts of parliament, *or such other power as the council had received.* In pursuance of which latter words, at least, they might well conceive my orders to have been made ; besides, the said commissioners had received and executed the like orders for elections before mine, and in great abundance, since ; nor could they but observe, that many great and general things, had been done, besides the prescript of the act of parliament, the warrant for which they had no reason to look into beyond their immediate superiors the council, especially since there was another temporary, pretended legislative power besides parliaments in those times, which could make laws to stand, till succeeding parliaments should null them.

3. These commissioners had seen such elective satisfactions (after solemn debates had

had upon them, all parties against them being heard) allowed of, long before they received the said orders in behalf of me.

Lastly, to speak strictly and truly, few lands have been set out either to adventurer or soldier, more by lot, or lessee by election than those I hold have been; the difference between mine and most other mens satisfactions lying in words and phrases only,

Wherefore (I say) the commissioners receiving spiritual orders, for doing most righteous and equitable things, contrary to no known law, and agreeable to former frequent practices, in less just and vaster matters, and withall consonant to their greater commission; and all this at a time when no other way was practicable, the same for that reason being always used, afterwards in future cases. The commissioners, I say, upon these grounds had no reason to do otherwise than they did concerning me, Now to come nearer the point:

If

If then such elections might be allowed, what need had I (though I had meddled with the aforementioned business of withholding or neatening of lands, as I never did) to lay by scattered incumbered litigious small scraps (promiscuously good and bad, nay more frequently very bad, than ordinarily good) and to take them for satisfaction; as well for my pains, as for my debentures; and withal to redeem the mortgages upon them, to be at extraordinary cost and trouble in law to get possession of them, and to endanger myself to be impeached in two parliaments to make them good; unless I had been necessitated to this unhappy course, to which alone my own modesty and mealmouthedness had before left me? Besides, whereas there was perhaps 1000 parcels thus withdrawn, and express search made touching all the abuses committed, as well in the disposing, as the said withdrawing of them; it is a wonder that nothing is complained of, but what concerned myself alone, without mention of Balleen, gotten by Mr. Worfly; concerning which, there are these enormities, viz.

1st. The

*I don't
know how you
took a scrap
of bad land*

1st. The said Mr. Worly's debt could not in anywise, nor according to any rate, be satisfied on, or near that place, nor indeed any where, when he took Balleen.

2dly. When he received those lands, he had no sufficient debt due, nor any debenture stated, till some years after.

3dly. The said lands were only admeasured, without any valuation of the houses and wood, as ought to have been; besides twenty other enormous circumstances, whereof he was so conscious, that he soon after sold it, that is, exchanged it for other land, lest Colonel Abbot should have recovered it from him.

The next Point relates to buying Debentures at under-Market Rates, and forcing Men to sell at such, by pretending Difficulties in satisfying them, &c. To which I say:

That 1. No person aggrieved ever complained, till Sir Hierom had impeached me in parliament, nor do I know of any yet.

2dly. I

2dly. I never dealt or treated for debentures myself, nor gave other instructions, than to buy at the market-rate; my aim being only to have them well satisfied, but not six-pence in the pound cheaper; for what could I thereby have saved, but about 200l. which in the purchase (as men say) of 3000l. per annum is inconsiderable,

3dly. I bought of debenture-brokers, seldom of the persons who had served themselves; as appears by the many conveyances from hand to hand which I have to produce. By which it may appear, that I gave much more than they were bought for by others at first penny, besides most I have, were brought and offered to me, as the fairest chapman in the market,

4thly. If I bought any debentures pretending want of satisfaction for them, I dare venture all upon it, that those debentures, though now mine own, are not satisfied to this day.

5thly. When

*g
M
took
of*

5thly. When men have to my own knowledge, causelessly complained of their lots and satisfactions; I have, perhaps, offered them 4s. or 5s. per l. viz. though much less than such lots were really worth, yet ten times more than those *Ananias* would acknowledge them to be worth; and this I sometimes did, to shame those murmurers against Providence, but not to buy any thing from them, as by their complaint they think I intended.

Moreover, when trepanners have come to me, proffering to sell their debentures, as not liking their hopes of satisfaction, I have, perhaps (which is more than I know of, to give such men rope) talked with them as a buyer, but never dealt on this, no more than on the last-mentioned occasion.

Lastly, Sir Hierom does not complain of buying debentures without licence, nor of tricks used to elude the prohibition of buying under 8s. in the pound; for then he must accuse himself and others, notoriously guilty of abusing, not debenture-brokers,
but

but their own poor foldiers, whom remaining under his command, we may conceive frightable into any bargain.

But what if witnesses be brought to swear the contrary of all this? Then I say, at present, that even as in the point aforegoing, I proved that I had not picked out lands by stealth or fraud; by shewing that I had leave and good warrant to do the same openly, which I used modestly; so I now shew, that it was a matter as well impossible, as of inconsiderable profit; for me to force men to sell me their debentures.

For, 1st. There were three other commissioners besides myself, any two of which could set out lands; besides, the council often did intermeddle therein themselves; wherefore I alone could not do the feat complained of, viz. obstruct at my pleasure,

2dly. If I alone had been able to give or withhold satisfactions, and would so withhold them from such as would not sell, it argues that either there were no other buyers

ers (in which case I might lawfully have done harder things, than any man whifpers against me) or else I did by this prerogative, beat down the price of the whole market, whereas it is most notorious, that from the time of my first buying, till my very leaving of Ireland, debentures constantly rose. Now if I proffered under the market; why should any man sell to me? since when he had once sold, I could afterwards do him neither good nor harm in the satisfactions of such debentures, being now no longer his; so that if malice had not blinded even the natural light of my adversaries, both they and I, had (as to this matter) been at quiet.

Lastly, I will prove, that those who accuse me, have bought debentures of their own soldiers, for one-third part less than I constantly paid; which, by what awerings, or other means, they effected, I leave to consideration.

This being a brief and superficial account concerning my land and money; the last

is

is about the Records: Concerning which I tell you further, that I have no surveys, but either the imperfect, foul, confused and unauthentic draughts, (or else the abridgments) of what the state hath already perfect and fair, and authentically attested; I have nothing that I was bound by contract to give in: Nothing but what many soldiers and surveyors have the like of, and are known to have, and are allowed to keep them, without the least question; nothing that can corroborate, but rather vitiate and distract the survey now upon record in the Exchequer. Nothing which (such as it is, and although my own proper goods, and made at my own charge) hath not been always hitherto made use of for the service of the public, not to any profit or behoof of mine: And as for papers belonging to the distributions, I know none that may be called Records, being for the most part only draughts and essays of what I see no encouragement to perfect. Things that are not in my particular custody or charge, and such as I never heard asked for, but in the Parliament house, nor saw demanded in writing, but in

in Jufticiary Sir Hierom's laft articles. All which papers being of little ufe to me, I prof-fered in Parliament, to fell at reasonable rates, and even to my adverfaries, to let them fee by thofe papers, the vanity of their fears and buftlings againft me, whilft they hope to find among them effectual engines of my ruin.

Thefe are my accufations properly concerning the public, befide which, bribes, extortions, forcible compofitions, &c. are objected ; whereas, although I was fecretary to the Lord Lieutenant, and efteemed his favourite, was envied for my frequent privacies with him, acted *Solus cum Solo*, in grants for beneficial offices, civil, ecclefiastical and military, licenses for tranfplanted perfons, exporting prohibited goods, pardons for crimes, and many more matters : Yet never was I herein taxed as to bribes, nor to delay men, in order to fqueeze out of them the fatter gratuities ; but on the contrary, in order to avoid the very appearances of this evil, refufed all manner of fees and gratuities, fo as never to have received wherewith to de-
fray

fray the incident charges of that office : although reason, law, and ancient custom, would have allowed me some hundreds, during the time of my acting in that capacity. Now if I have not been so much as taxed, where I had the greatest temptation, 'tis probable I have not been notoriously faulty, where there was none, nor hopes of impunity.

2dly, When I was clerk of the council, in which place by the opportunities I had to forward or retard mens busines ; to word orders to more or less advantage of the suitors : and when by my particular interest with the Lord Lieutenant) who had a negative upon the whole council) and by my often being called to give my opinion touching the disposal of land (being the greatest and most frequent busines of the board) I might have deserved real thanks : yet no man can say, but that I was content with my bare wages, and was so far from bribery and extortion, that I was even to the real prejudice of the office, and my partner ;

ner; too slack in suing for, or accepting the just perquisites of the place.

Thirdly, As undertaker of the surveys, can any man say, I ever altered the returns made unto me? changed unprofitable into profitable lands? altered any field-books, expunged any observation, chopped or changed in the least? or connived at defects having been at treble charges to secure the faults I but suspected? Or can any man say, I made a trade of communicating or giving copies of surveys? but used all the interest and power I had to hinder the same: which I did, not to keep men in the dark (as hath been alledged) but to keep them from being unruly, and to prevent the wrongs, which the crafty did, by such unseasonable knowledge, attempt upon the simple, and plain dealing persons; still being inflexible, either with rewards or promises on either hand.

4thly, When I was commissioner for setting out lands; did prayers, or promises, flatteries, or frowns work upon me, to

D meddle

meddle or make with separating the disposable land, from such as was not ? and under colour thereof, to put in, or leave out at my pleasure, land for incumbered or clear ? Did I ever give any private hint or intimation, to those who acted in that work, of what I would have done ? Did I transact otherwise with them, but to keep them to their work, and expound unto them the general rules, which they were, by the council, the army, and my fellow-commissioners, appointed to follow, without ever examining the particular effect of their acting ? When things were done according to the above-mentioned and other rules, could the grantees of any sect or faction, or could an extorted command from the Lord Lieutenant himself (whose votary I was said to be) effect the alteration of any thing regularly fallen out, and concluded on ? Were particular importuners accommodated, without respect had to the just interest of the absent, and helpless ? Was it not by this rational, wholesome, and impartial severity, that the *Scriptum est* of our office, was equivalent with the *Signatum & Sigillatum* of others ; fo

as a note out of our books, attested by a clerk, went for a patent in all courts? For my own particular, I can assure you, Sir, that to maintain this course and frame of justice, I so far declined bribes or gratuities, that I always refused even presents of eatables and drinkables; yea, I forbore to take fees, as a physician, for fear they might be intended to bias my actings, in my other trusts and capacities.

For evidence of all this you shall find no complaints against me, for the favour I shewed *A.* to the wrong of *B.* but that I wronged both *A.* and *B.* to the advantage of myself: Nor did the court, commonly called the Green Chamber (instituted for the examination of such matters, the members whereof were most of them disaffected to me) ever make any reflections of this kind upon me: Nor could the busiest informer, buzzing about the parliament, at their first restitution, whisper any objection against my administrations of this kind; although I had by flights and artifices got-

ten 15000 acres of land; and although I had paid nothing for them, instead of paying more than any others did, and since I was by that employment hindered from the most profitable traffic that ever Ireland afforded, and for which I was as well furnished and fitted as any others were: And lastly, since I had no other recompence for four years danger and drudgery; I say, these things being true.

Where is the abominable wrong? For even by that reckoning I should have had not full one per cent. whereas merchants factors have two per cent. from their principals, for driving of a single bargain, concluded at an exchange-time, or over one pint of wine; whereas my work was for four years continual agony. I say, that though I had absolutely cozened the state and army at one per cent. (whereas I have abused neither) having paid 30 per cent. more than others; yet if I have kept all others from cozening them, it were no improvidence to connive at so moderate and convenient

convenient a miscarriage; nor is it against custom and policy, so to do on the like occasions.

But not to digress, but to come more close to particulars, I am charged with bribes, or tanquam bribes, or something like them, from one Flower and one Sands.

1. As to Flower, I say that I never yet received a penny from him: Nor did I ever set him out lands in particular. He hath received many hundred pounds (by virtue of a lawful concession I made him as a private person, and at the desire of the Lord Deputy on his behalf) even whilst I have been implicated by him, in most expensive tribulations for nothing. I indeed joined with others, in offering an expedient, being especially thereunto required in order to mitigate a former just report, which the said expedient recited: he has 500l. per annum that was my due upon many accounts, and yet I am forced to spend 500l. per annum to save myself from being fined, as my

*Armed & the
Account of the
the Court*

my adverfaries fay, 50000l. and that for thus making a fool of myfelf in favour of this Flower.

Sir, more monftrous mistakes, and more abfurd prejudices have never been known in any cafe, like as in this. This Flower haunts me up and down, careffes and entertains me, courts me himfelf, folicits me by others, promifes me great fervices, as that he will take off my enemies, help me to great bargains, &c. and all but to work me unto that, for which he would now ruin me. When he has done it, he like the Devil, firft accuses me, represents the whole matter falſely, confeſſing ſtill to ſeveral perſons, that his end was but to ſave what he was to pay me, crying God and me pardon for his treachery and baſeneſs, proffering to be a falſe brother to his confederates, if I would forgive him. And yet this man having once over head and ears engaged himſelf, is encouraged to perfiſt in this diabolical practice; and though he be dealt with as infamous and criminous for many things elſe, yet is eſteemed glorious and meritorious for his malice againſt me. Sir, I muſt cry out to you,

—Oro

—*Oro miserere, laborum
Tantorum, miserere animi non digna ferentis.*

As for Sands, whereas I was to give him 800 acres of land for an house worth but 250l. at most; he gives out that his house was to be given me as a bribe, for but having about the like quantity of land set him out upon his debenture, when I contrived a way for his relief in a hard case (which I since hear to be much softer) he intimates that I would be paid for it; whereas I only desired that I might be no loser for postponing my own prior order of favour for his accommodation: when out of the like tenderness (as nurses use to their sick children) I thought of many ways to please and accommodate him, he terms them all stratagems to abuse him; when I invented laudable and honest means to facilitate the granting of his petition, he would have thought them so many tricks to cozen the state. When he found he could not perform what he had promised about disencumbering the above-mentioned house, he, in order to break with me, interprets our agree-

ment and his orders in an impossible and abominable sense. When certain lands, (possessed according to all the laws and rules then in force, irregularly by an adventurer in wrong to the soldiers) were proposed to him, and he advised privacy for his own sake to prevent his disappointment, he intimates that I did it to conceal my own knavery : whereas, though he was eager to have the said lands by hook or crook, yet as soon as he perceived he might not have the housing on them, his eyes were then first opened, and his conscience then first smote him, for coveting another man's possessions. When being weary of the trouble he gave me, I desired him to take out of my hands his agreement, orders, &c. and to trouble me no more. He affirms he was fain by struggling to tear the said papers piece-meal out of my hands. And lastly, when I gave him brotherly and christian admonition concerning his thick miscarriages in his business, he then contrives how to accuse me, and render me the most corrupt wretch in the world, whom, for a whole year before, he professed to

to be the most upright, patient, and misunderstood person he knew. All this, while pretending conscience and religion, makes me ask,

Tantum religio potuit suadere malorum ?

There be some other things which they pretend as fraud in my accounts, viz. *My having received 2665l. three times over*, whereas indeed it was nothing but receiving the same in a scambling manner, part in one, part in another, and part in a third way, (the two latter being termed fraudulent) all of them together, not making up one such payment as I ought to have had ; it being in effect about two hundred pounds short of what my satisfaction, precisely and according to my contract, should have been. Now as to one of these pretended fraudulent ways, consider, that I was forced to collect and wrangle out of the soldiers in an ungrateful way, and by diblets, what the state was bound to pay me in a lump ; to receive in base Spanish money, what I was to have had in good sterling ;

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2665
only
terrest

as also to run up and down with assignments from post to pillar, and to give my hand five or six times over for the same thing ; and (which was worst of all) run a dunning of disbanded soldiers, and other debenture-buyers, which were not in the pay of the army ; and yet I am complained of, when all the money I received from them upon this pretended fraudulent course, was not near worth my pains in collecting it : and as for *the other fraudulent payment*, I was forced to take lands in pawn for part of my money, or else until this day to have had nothing, which lands I could have bought in the ordinary way of debentures, for the original money detained from me, by reason of the soldiers own disagreement and delays concerning the final conclusion of their satisfaction. And yet now, although I took this way of satisfaction, not only as payment for my survey, but also towards a reward for my distribution likewise : yet must I be troubled and persecuted as a cheat, even for accommodating those that complain ; nor may I be suffered to put what was extraordinarily done into the

the

the common road ; because my adverfaries (who will be pleafed neither full nor fafting) hope to make by their criticifms that to be irregular, which was indeed but fingular, and a fingularity of more advantage to the public than to myfelf,

In the next place, they tax me *for having about 6ool. in monies, which (as they fancy) in strictnefs I could not require,* never taking notice (though their assertions were true) what real and neceffary work was done for it, my way of repairing the ftate's own minifters ignorance or neglect, without which extraordinary work, twenty times as much other charge that the ftate was put to, had fignified nothing. Nor taking notice of 20ool. reimbursement, which I ramente fwallowed and difcounted, though by no law compellible thereunto ; nor of the many extraordinary fufferings I endured in the whole courfe of my work, all which motives and pretentions to the faid 6ool. were rigoroufly debated, and again and again referred, before the imaginary indulgence was allowed me : Where alfo by the way,

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I muſt, Sir, advertiſe you, that I never was for two or three years together admitted to ſpeak at the council board about my own buſineſs, in the abſence of ſuch members as were critically ſkilled in it; and alſo of ſuch other their miniſters as either hated or envied me; nor did I ever procure order upon any petition without committing and re-committing it, not under three weeks time; no amendment (though but of a word) eſcaping without a formal reading again of the whole at a full table: And moreover, all this while, I never ſolicited the particular members of the council in private, feldom fawning on them at their tables, never officiouſly ſeeking to leſſen the wholeſome ſtrictneſs they uſed towards me; and as for my Lord Lieutenant, when I have perceived him paſſionately affected with the hardſhips uſed towards me, I ever made it my buſineſs to beg his careleſsneſs and unconcernment for me; ſtill aſſuring him, that the juſtice and right I fought, muſt with a little more time, and without any trouble of his Lordſhip, take place and prevail, to my honour and comfort.

But

But to proceed : They charge me *with a forgery of 516l.* which is a mere piece of rashness and ignorance in the article-maker ; who as to a part of that sum hath added where he ought to have subtracted ; and as to another part, he takes no notice that I was by articles bound to repay it (which I never denied) at a day not then, nor yet come, and which the armies own wranglings only kept off.

I shall trouble you but with one point more, for I would not implicate you with these tedious *pro* and *contras*, although elsewhere and hereafter, I must be much more large upon all these matters, and that point is, *about the payment of some surveyors.* They say, that although my own wages was greater than ever was given, I gave my under-workmen much less than was usual or sufficient ; and yet that I did retrench by feigned exceptions much even of those low unconscionable rates I agreed with them for ; in answer whereunto, I say :

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truly
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1st. That the allowance I had, was upon, and according to a contract made with the greatest labour and discussion that ever was.

2dly. That the allowance was not half so great as those next immediately before my contract, given.

3dly. Not half so much as many adventurers gave at the same time, for bare admeasurements.

4thly. Unusual dispatch was to be made, and unusual security was given for performance.

5thly. The state paid but three of seven towards this charge, and yet by my contrivance and interest, had the benefit of the whole seven,

Now as for what I paid my under-workmen, I also say: 1. That I frequently paid 5l. 10s. and 5l. and 4l. 10s. (as I could beat

beat my bargain) for what I received myself but 6l. neat.

2. That I furnished these men with extraordinary helps ; 3. That I paid for doing some works three times over, for very much twice. 4. These surveyors got twice more by those that wrought under them, than I got by themselves. 5. Gave them (to please the world) above three times more than I knew the intrinsic value of the work to be, which myself did first of all men truly calculate and find out. 6. I gave them one-third part more than the state hath since paid them ; of which succeeding cheapness to the state, my present hazard and trial were the cause. 7. These men since have often importuned me for employment, at half the rate I first agreed with them for ; all which I conceive a sufficient answer to the second part of this calumny.

In the last place, I say, That I never *broke covenant* with any of these men, for I have given some double to what I agreed with them, to very many much more, and proportionably

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 truly
 stored

portionably to their respective industry and fidelity.

Some indeed who have been imposed upon me (I suppose as spies) and have been always treacherous, lazy, negligent, and debauched, I have sometimes kept strictly to their agreements; but yet still allowing them, according to the letter and equity of their articles, though perhaps not according to the extent of their own self-conceits concerning the meaning of them, nor according to that opinion which themselves had of their bladder-blown performances; inasmuch as that I never had any suit at law with any of them, but one only complaint before the council, which also came to nothing, except the complainant's shame; and but one arbitration, the award whereof I voluntarily exceeded in favour of my mistaken adversary.

As for compositions and retrenchments, I made but few; such as were made, had their rise from unexpected alterations, in performing the respective works whereunto they

they related. 2. From extraordinary helps I gave to the persons concerned. 3. From taking off part of their labour and hazard. 4. From paying them their moneys before demandable. 5. From their own loss and mislaying of their accounts and papers, &c. All being so just, as whereupon I had their legal discharges, with many (at least seeming) thanks; whatever new spirit hath of late been conjured up in the more querulous, indigent, and unconscionable part of these abused abettors of Sir Hierom, some of which are such as for their gross miscarriages have been reprehended by me, and are therefore now become their own revengers upon me.

Moreover, I always told these surveyors what is since too truly come to pass, that when I had discharged them, they were discharged, but it was otherwise with me, who had to deal with the state and exchequer; and that I was considerable enough to be vexed in a parliament, by the interest of those whom I must be forced to offend: Upon which ground I stick not even now to

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declare

*True enough!
as your posterity
can well testify*

declare afresh, that I ought to deal cautiously, and to be aforehand with them, whom I found to be from the beginning treacherous, disaffected, and too ravenous upon me; and into the bottom of whose smutty actions I could not easily and on the sudden penetrate.

You have here a view of my charge and answer, both of them in a summary way, and according as I answered the Knight's first assault in the great parliamentary assembly on the 21st of April, 1659.

Nevertheless as small and as slight a defence as this is, if you should communicate this letter to the sight of my adversaries, I might be prejudiced by the preparations which they will make from it to overthrow what I have said, unless they think this is written on purpose to be published; and that this defence is so published, that it may serve as an *ignis fatuus* to mislead them; or else by making them decline Sir Hierom's last eleven articles (as my defence in parliament made them decline the said Knight's
first

first fix, and his seven instances) put them upon framing new ones in the next parliament, which Sir Hierom and his accomplices shall make and qualify.

For, Sir, let me advertise you by the way, it is not satisfaction as to any of these points which will make them leave troubling me, but the seeing me actually undone, *quocunque modo*. For such satisfactions and convincings do only beat them off their first ground to some other, the unfirmness whereof they do not so well understand. For if I could have been so patient, as to have said little in answer to all the noise they have made, it had been pleasant to see the numerous absurdities they had run into, as they did before in their idle talk of bribes (which since they call forcible compositions) buying debentures without licence, embezzling the whole security of the army, odd pence, Tipperary surveys, &c. Wherefore I do not impose upon your discretion as to the manner, time, &c. of communicating all or part of what I have written: For if they will take the pains to frame new articles, I

shall still receive the honour to answer them ; and as for everting what I have said, I give them seven years time, and will allow them seven times as much malice as Mr. Worlly himself hath against me : Let me but have (as one time or other I shall) an upright judicatory, I mean by upright such as do not more desire I should be found guilty than innocent ; for as to other things, I suppose, that though my judges should have no fear of God before their eyes, nor no honour nor common honesty, yet they will be afraid to commit horrible and palpable injustice, to gratify a few (who in a small time may not be able to gratify them again ; but who shall rather be the first that will accuse them, even for what they shall do unrighteously towards me) nor will they much endanger themselves to vindicate Sir Hierom from being an ambitious, rash, and inconsiderate Knight-adventurer. I could never fancy but three causes of my trouble.

One was reason of state, viz. to pull me down by oppressing, and to cripple my very natural power for the future, by defaming me ;

me ; and perhaps they did even this (if I may so say without vanity) in order, and as a small beginning, to pull down the government itself ; and to punish me in particular for a general evil, whereof I was not guilty, and which the parliament had pardoned in those that were ; the which having been effectually done, I ought not since to have been troubled.

The second cause (and that which acted the more moderate) might be that of doing justice ; so, as that the injured might be repaired out of me, or else might understand they did but dream they were wronged, or know to whom else to seek for reparation ; and withal, that such ill doers as I am represented to be, might be condignly and exemplarily punished.

The third is to sacrifice me unto particular revenge and spleen, viz. of these whom I have eclipsed, so as they might shine again ; and that such may see my heels tript up by foul play, whom by fair, they could never out-run.

As

As to the first end and cause of my being troubled; it is perfectly answered, and (so far as concerns myself) to my own content.

As to the second, it had been answered, though it need no answer, if my many expedients had been accepted, or considered.

And as to the third, (as I said before) I do not believe that any who can be my judges, will venture their honour, consciences, credit or estates, on such a bottom; only I must confess, that if Sir Hierom and Worlly both should happen to cumber the upper bench, like Minos and Radamanth, upon my case, I should be terribly afraid of what so much conceited ignorance and intoxicating pride might bring upon me. But I suppose no revolution that can come, will advance that *multiloquious* pair of *Monti-Parturists* above the name I now give them, and the place of under-speech-makers to a committee.

I say,

I say, what I have here written is but summary, and indeed but an *elenchus rerum aliquando probandarum* in that greater defence which God willing I intend. This is but the flashing of my priming powder, I must ram other stuff with powder and shot, into the barrel of my said greater piece, or else I should not think myself secure: although to defend myself from this Knight, (who like a St. George, thinks he can pierce any dragon) no harder scales are needful than what covers this discourse. I have already published three sheets, being a mere brief of proceedings between the Knight and myself till the 13th of July, that the world being amazed at the noise between us, might only know what the matter was, as men desire to do when they hear murder cried in the streets at midnight. I have also written (as I just now told you) a professed answer to Sir Hierom's eleven last and greatest articles, containing the proofs of what is herein but barely alledged, which I may not publish till after my trial, unless God take me before from that happiness to the place of greater; which said apology is the balsam wherewith

wherewith (in such case) I hope to embalm my reputation against Sir Hierom's putrid vapours, and will be an ointment which none of his venomous flies dare lick off. A fourth treatise I have far greater than any of these above-mentioned, being an History of the Survey and Distribution of the forfeited Lands in Ireland, and withal a series of my own services and sufferings, with reference thereunto, and to that nation; which work consists chiefly of all acts of parliament, resolves of general assemblies of the army, orders of the council, acts of councils of war, results of committees, petitions of agents, references, reports and accounts, &c. relating to all and singular the premises: all which pieces are I hope intended and fitted close to the matters and things they pretend to handle respectively.

There is another piece of a quite contrary nature, being indeed a satire; which though it contain little of seriousness, yet does it allow nothing of untruth; it is a gallery wherein you will see the pictures of my chief adversaries hanged up in their proper colours;

lours ; it is intended for the honest recreation of my ingenious friends.

Sir, you shall see by that essay how nothing hath provoked me to lying and railing with other scurrility unbecoming the candor I pretend to ; I hope it will make you laugh, though the occasion hath been matter of mourning to me. It is my happiness, and the fruits of the good conscience I always have kept, that I can

—*Ità vertere tristia ludo.*

My adversaries having thrown down the government, laws, and governor under which I acted, may oppress me too,

—*Sed nemo me impune lacessit.*

If I be made a gnat, I may yet be capable to get into the lion's nostrils, and may urge him to beclaw himself before he get me thence : If I am utterly undone by popular rage, I am not the first ; I have received good things, and must be content to take
my

my share of the evil also. If the storm of injustice doth last to my utter consuming, I shall admire at the long suffering of God to them that occasion it, and shall say, *How long, Lord, holy and true, wilt thou defer avenging the oppressed?*

Dear Sir, pardon these excursions; *nam laceffitus loquer*, which that you may the better do, as I have given you a brief of what may be said for me, so I shall now give you the like relation of what hath been done against me, viz.

After I had given great security for performance of my survey, I was threatened for *employing raw insufficient artists*, although never any before went out so well accomplished, so carefully examined, fitted with so exact instruments, directed by such uniform rules and clear instructions, and under better checks, whose work was so impartially tried, by such not only as I myself appointed, but such also as the state appointed, and such as the particular jealous persons concerned did themselves appoint, the whole
work

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Recd. 1727
158 35

work lying generally above two years under manifold probation. Moreover, never was better security taken by oaths and bonds, nor never more prudential cautions used in any former survey; insomuch as nothing could be added even by (more nice than wife) Mr. Worlly himself, in the following survey of the adventurers; nor were any artists admitted by him to work upon that subsequent undertaking, but such as had been formerly employed on mine.

When time, success, and manifold proofs, as aforesaid, had dissipated the first clamour; there followed another accusing me of returning unprofitable land for profitable, although,

First, It never appeared that any such thing was ever done, one seventh part of the whole land having been thrown in for nothing, and as unprofitable. *See Page 104 168*

Secondly, I never altered any return brought to me, nor never gave private instructions to that purpose.

Thirdly,

Thirdly, I hired my men, according to a way, which took off all kind of bias from them of falling into that error, having done my endeavour to prevent the same kind of snare laid to entrap myself.

Fourthly, The most disputable case relating to this whole point, viz. that of Kerry, was after two months daily debate between all the concerned officers of the army, concluded, as returned by my survey; and yet notwithstanding all this I have been threatened to be sued for above an hundred thousand pound, as the damage sustained through my means, my adversaries never mentioning them who have gained what the complainants have lost; by which fright, I have been troubled to get great bail in expectation of so vast an action, and kept in a continual suspense as to any laudable undertaking, not being able to dispose of myself, or estate, to any kind of advantage, by reason of these apprehensions begot in myself, and in the minds of others concerning me,

Secondly,

Secondly, Frequent endeavours were used to divest me of the favour and trusts I was in under the Lord Deputy, by whispering not only of miscarriages concerning my said trusts, but of all others that could be conceived possible, and that according to all the lies which could be raked up from loose and slanderous tongues ; as also by all that could be collected from my own jocular expressions, and explorative words, and according to all the wrests and sinister constructions that could be made either of my words or actions, by dividing and compounding them, as also by comparing a word spoken in earnest now, with another let fly in jest twelve months before ; as also by abusing the metaphors and allusions used by me ; and in short, by using all kind of licentiousness to deprave the true meaning of my actions.

The small success of these projects put some upon tampering with apostate pretenders to my friendship, renegado servants, fugitive Onessimus's, persons discarded for their own intemperance, treachery, laziness, insufficiency,

insufficiency, &c. Some of these are employed about a false and scandalous libel; this must be intercepted by a too forward emulator of mine, a frog that thought by his own swelling, he could make himself bigger than an Ox.

This libel being intercepted, must be brought as a great service to the Lord Deputy: He as an impartial Justiciary must communicate it to the officers of the army, they must admire his Excellency's public care: He again must expose me to be winnowed like wheat; and thus I must like a restless foot-ball be kicked up and down by the dirty feet of a discontented multitude, and made subject to the severities of my known adversaries. Whereupon it came to pass, that many violent persons assembled themselves under the name of the army, propound the seizing of all my papers, the raising monies to prosecute me, and such other courses as for the time wholly discredited me in England, and defeated me of an employment advantageous, where-

in

in I might probably have gained above 1000l.

When I was arrived in Ireland, in order to obviate the motion of the army, and had so far proceeded to put them into a way of being satisfied ; as that no fault could be found with me by the seven gentlemen appointed to examine that business : Then were consultations had how to impeach me in Parliament, where for want of friends and interest, the bold assertions of enemies might suffice to do me prejudice : In pursuance whereof, Sir Hierom being a Member of Parliament, and having made it his business to give ugly characters of me to other members, did on the 24th of March, 1658—59, before above 400 persons of honour, representing the three nations of England, Scotland, and Ireland, set me forth as the greatest monster this nation had bred, a very beast of prey, full of fraud and rapine, and one against whom nothing could be too severe, and thus got me commanded over, with allowance of but a bare month's time, to answer a general charge, mentioning

ing neither the time nor place of any fact committed, nor the name of any one person injured.

3 The complaint made by this storming Knight, was in behalf of the State, the army, particularly officers and soldiers, as also surveyors, notwithstanding he had no commission so to do from any of them : And for matters done, which had been thoroughly questioned before, but never condemned, either by any of the Four Courts of Justice ; the Lord Deputy and Council, General and Officers, Court Martial, not by the special Court instituted on purpose for the deciding of such cases as I was sued upon, and this before any admonition of any kind, there never having been any kind of conference with me about the matters in question to this day, nor any other communication of my charge, but what my adversaries are necessitated to make.

And all this was done upon so little cause or knowledge which the Knight had, that he upon further consideration, and when he

he exhibited his latter articles, declined four of the chief, and most particular of his first six; as also three the most notorious of the seven instances he gave in the House after he had been a month instructed in the state of his quarrel; now the cause of this Knight's engaging herein, was verily supposed to be mere envy, viz. for that I was admitted to that favour with the Lord Deputy, out of which himself was (for his detected falseness, and for his abused oaths and imprecations made to justify the same) ejected; as also malice, for that I took notice of an unrighteous order, which he upon false suggestions procured, being for his arbitrary rejecting of three thousand acres of land fallen to him by lot, and for his like arbitrary electing of the same quantity in its stead, a thing never before heard of.

Furthermore, when summons came to Dublin, for my appearance before the parliament, the Lord Deputy and Council (until I should be acquitted by the said parliament) denied to make me any satisfaction for my unspeakable labour in setting out of

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the forfeited Lands, forbearing also to give me satisfaction for 3796l. which (as I made it appear) I had been damnified for meddling with that work: Nor would they so much as satisfy me for my debentures and reprisals (due unto me in common with other men) and all this on account of abundant caution only, they professing themselves sorry that they could not freely do for me what they believed I deserved.

Sir *Hierom*, after I had spoken in the house, in answer to his articles, replies upon me in the following speech, the which (because the Knight ever loved to be in print, and to be heard publicly as a preacher and speech-maker) I here insert, with an account of the interruptions and interlocutions happening therein, all as near his very words, as I myself and other friends could recollect them.

*This was the
only Parliament
held under Richard
Cromwell. Sen to
Oliver*
AM

Here follows Sir Hierom Sanky's Speech.

Mr. Speaker,

You have heard here a long starched studied speech, I say a starched studied speech,

The pre-
faec. Mr. Speaker; there has been a great deal of

rhetoric, I say a great deal of rhetoric ; but I will prove my charge, I will make it good, Mr. Speaker, from the front to the rear, front, flank and rear, Mr. Speaker, that I will ; I have not much rhetoric, but I have my papers here, I have fetched them here from *Dublin*, here they be in my hand, I have them ready, Mr. Speaker, there be foul things, I will prove them, I will warrant I will prove them, Mr. Speaker. He says, Mr. Speaker, he has not taken bribes ; not bribes ? O strange, really if he have not taken bribes, then he hath taken nothing. Not bribes ? Sure he has lost his memory ; I thought he would have confessed that, if he had as good a memory, as he has confidence, he would confess that, Mr. Speaker ; he must have confidence, really he wants it, for I have foul things in these papers here ; not bribes, Mr. Speaker ? Why, there was Lieutenant Colonel *Flower*. Lieut. Colonel *Flower*, Mr. Speaker, gave him a bribe : Lieut. Col. *Flower* came to him with an order for land, and the Doctor asked him what he would give him, Lieut. Col. *Flower* said, one hundred pounds ; but the Doctor said, pish,

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the

He opens
the matter
in general.

And in
particular.

which I think
am well
inclined to
believe

pish, *Flower*, wilt thou give me no more? Thou shalt give me 100l. a year, *Flower*, that thou shalt. And so, Mr. Speaker, Lieut. Col. *Flower* gave him 100l. *per annum*, for a bribe. In my judgment now this was a bribe; for what was it else, Mr. Speaker? And then, Mr. Speaker, there was a Capt. *Sands*, Capt. *Sands* came to him for a refusal, but, said the Doctor, will you give me your House then? His house in *Oxmantown*, Mr. Speaker, next Sir *Robert Meredith's* there: Will you give me your house, Capt. *Sands*, said the Doctor? Now if this was not a bribe, it was an inducement to a bribe: So Capt. *Sands* was glad to give him his house in *Oxmantown* that he bought from Adjutant Gen. Allen, and to make a writing for it: but afterwards Capt. *Sands* would have had his writing again, and the Doctor would not give it him: so they fell to struggling, and Capt. *Sands* was glad to tear the writing all to pieces. I say, Mr. Speaker, this was an inducement to a bribe, but I have fouler things in my papers here that I brought from Dublin, I say from Dublin, Mr. Speaker.

Whilft

Here is
Sir Hieronimus's
judgment.

Captain
Sands his
house de-
scribed.

Whilst he went on at this rate, the house fell a talking one with another, till at length one, who had some other business to move, desired that the gentleman might bring in his charge in writing. But another answered, that the gentleman had his papers in his hand, and that all was in writing already. Another moved, he might have time allowed him to understand his papers. Another, fearing when Sir Hierom had done, that something of an ill nature would be moved, desired that Sir Hierom might proceed, this motion seemed to Sir Hierom like *Affuerus's* his holding out the Golden Scepter to Esther; whereat he suddenly rose up again, and said,

Why then Mr. Speaker, there is Captain Winkworth; Capt. Winkworth came with an order for the liberties of Limerick, but said the Doctor, Capt. will you sell? will you sell? no, said the Capt. it is the price of my blood. Then, said the Doctor, it is bravely said; why then, my noble Capt. the liberties of Limerick are meat for your masters, meaning the Lord Deputy. Now, Mr.

Sir Hierom proceeds.

X - and indeed the worthy Doctor has an handsome Estate in the Liberties of Limerick on the north-west side of the River

A further
proof of
Sir Hierom's
judgment.

Mr. Speaker, who dishonours my Lord Deputy, the Doctor, or I? in my judgment now, the Doctor does. Then, Mr. Speaker, comes Lieut. Col. Brayfield for land, but the Doctor asked whether he would sell, and he said, no. Then said the Doctor, little man, little man; there is land for you beyond the room; I have more yet, Mr. Speaker, there will be fouler things yet, this is but half.

Hereabouts interposes another, saying, Mr. Speaker, I wonder you so much forget yourself, as to hearken to private quarrels, and neglect the public. Another, who himself used to speak like Sir Hierom, and loved such discourse, desired the gentleman might proceed. Sir Hierom upon that starts up again, and said,

Sir Hierom
speaks
again.

Mr. Speaker, I must speak, for I have foul things: why there is Balleboy, the Barony of Balleboy, Mr. Speaker. The Doctor has 7000 acres in the Barony of Balleboy, that he has no right to; and then there is the odd pence, he has taken them all to
make

make his debt swell; he has 18,000 acres, and his debentures come to about 5000 A. for our Debentures, Mr. Speaker, come many times to 5s. 2d. he takes the 2d. to himself, and pays only 5s. Then there is another thing. Mr. Speaker, I have it here in my papers, and that is Stafford's survey. The Doctor gives in a duplicate of Stafford's survey, which never cost him 20l. and receives 1100l. for it. These are foul things.

Here another moved again, that he might put his charge in writing, and that the house might proceed to the business of the day; which motion (the house being now weary in expecting some material thing) was seconded, and a week's time allowed Sir Hierom to put his charge in writing.

Whereupon the Knight was so moved and disordered, as also with the operation which mine and his own speech had upon the house, that he absented himself ever afterwards, endeavouring the dissolution thereof, upon no other visible ground (besides somewhat of his own natural giddiness)

ness) than out of fear of being convicted and punished for the calumnies and aspersions cast upon me; I say upon no other visible ground, forasmuch as this Knight, by his several sermons, protestations and addresses (as well those drawn as those subscribed by himself) appeared forward and earnest for a single person, (without being averse to kingship itself, as Major Law was very sensible of) and even for the person of Richard late Lord Protector; whom he preached up to have double the portion of his father's spirit, notwithstanding his said father (in the address by himself penned) be styled the Chariot and Horsemen of Israel. And as auxiliary arguments to what is here alledged, it is to be noted, that this Knight, a little after he turned Anabaptist, did, to the offence of his Church, appear in scarlet like a doctor at Dublin, was busy in the most superstitious ceremonies (if any such be) performed at the enstalmment of a Chancellor, sticking at nothing that might make him, or at least make him seem something; witness also his late being for and against the Protector, for and against the present

present Parliament, all within a small space, he being one of the first recanters of the Apostacy from the said long Parliament, and the very first that returned to the same again.

Moreover, when the Parliament was dissolved, April, 1659, and that I (after many days waiting to attend the Knight's further motions) returned into Ireland. The Knight used means to have me stopped under the notion of an incendiary; and being arrived in Ireland, to have me sent back as a prisoner, and failing of that, to have me suspended my attending as clerk of the council, and forbidden to come near the Lord Lieutenant's person; in the mean time, he and his accomplices begetting upon all persons in authority in England, the most odious and prejudicial characters they possibly could.

Furthermore, Sir Hierome sends for Worly, out of the Queen's County in Ireland, furnishes him with money to come over into England, where together they
frame

frame eleven articles full of untruths, malicious and bitter expressions, imputing that to me, wherein I never had any hand, accusing me of matters never done at all, heaping the faults of all, both inferior and superior Ministers on myself, taxing me for persuading, but not them for acting in, or consenting unto sundry supposed irregularities, pleading for persons that never complained, and putting in for crimes committed by me, what I complained of to others, as matter of damage to myself, taxing me with contempt of those authorities, which at the time of exhibiting his articles, he durst not say were lawful; nor other than usurpations, and for transgressing laws, which he himself then pretended to be looked upon but as waste paper; the which articles he stole into the house without reading, and contrary to his promise made to me, with an ugly intention to deprive me of such benefit, as the Act of Indemnity might have afforded me, in case I had wanted it. He gets these articles referred into Ireland, where he had packed the cards wherewith I was to play for my all, altho' the

the

the trial of those his articles, could, at that juncture, be no where so well made as in England; yet never delivers his articles, or order of reference to the Commissioners in Ireland, but keeps me three months, in a languishing and waiting condition, to hear from them; nevertheless, when he heard I was otherwise engaged, he distracts and discomposes my affairs, with a false alarm of his own making, insolently writing to me, that I must prepare for an hearing, still breaking promise with me, in every circumstance of his actings.

So as you see, Sir, that I have been often and vehemently assaulted by this Knight, whom I never justly provoked, under colour of righting them who never complained nor desired his patronage; that I have often been questioned for my lands and freeholds, nay, for my life, limbs, and liberties; (as by this crackling Knight's *Rodomontado's* one would think) out of the ordinary courts of justice upon articles and libels, contrary to the known Laws of the Land; I have been twice impeached in Parliament, without
having

having been convicted, or so much as re-
 proved elsewhere, or even admonished by
 them that accused me, have been distracted
 with articles, sometimes of one nature,
 sometimes of another. Sometimes I am to
 be tried in Ireland, another time in Eng-
 land, and then in Ireland again, even where
 my adversaries are strongest; all corners of
 Ireland have been raked for dirt against
 me; all discontents fomented, cashiered ser-
 vants tampered withal, indigent persons
 tempted, and entered into the State's pay ci-
 vil or military, to support them in the work
 of persecuting me, false and reproachful
 rumours raised, all in authority prepossessed,
 and laboured with false suggestions, just and
 satisfactory expedients for peace rejected,
 without any cause shewn, my dearly earned
 wages withheld; the satisfaction of my
 other debts not answered, my employment
 as physician (wherein I was never said to
 have offended) taken from me, my good
 name universally aspersed, myself and af-
 fairs kept in suspense, and disabled for any
 progress of advantage.

And
 † My good Doctor I apprehend there was
 some Cause for all this venation you suffered
 but it seems an empty illiterate *Whig*
 was not forward to bring you to Justice

And thus you have now also the minutes of my sufferings, though but a *è millibus unum*; which if you compare with my above-mentioned Charge and Answers, you may perhaps wonder how such fruits could grow upon such a tree, and indeed so should I myself, did I believe they did so; which, because I do not, I shall in the ensuing part of this trouble I give you, propose some other conjectures as to the true and very cause of this my unhappiness.

For examples: a wicked surgeon that would out of evil design exhaust his patient's vital blood, and yet not be seen to intend or permit it, needs but find out some small wen, wart, or kernel, for the extirpation whereof some incision is necessary; for then he can so perform such an incision as may, in seeming to cure that kernel, destroy the whole. There was something in me inconsistent with the interests of some designs and persons; the removal of me was not *eo nomine*, to be avowed and owned; wherefore the business

ness was but to find out some kernels about me, and to administer the cure by incision upon some artery; the which operation might be so performed, and by such hands as to answer ends, &c. I have hitherto described the kernels, warts and wens, found or pretended to be about me, which unless they were grown to excessive numbers and extensions, could never have been offensive. I now come to the diagnosis of that other subtle intemperies and malignity pretended to be in my blood, spirit, and bowels, the cure whereof was the true reason of those bloody afore-mentioned operations made upon the afore-mentioned most contemptible, and but pretended excrescences.

And first I must tell you, that the *Minaera Morbi* was not the gain which might accrue to the army hereby (the which, with some other of the undermentioned purposes, have been pretended as the true ends of this war, to them who saw through the vanity of the several articles above specified.) For although Mr. Wor-
fly's

fly's wisdom hath put in the cheat of almost 15000 acres in his first article, and then of 3000 acres gotten by redeeming of incumbrances in his second, and then taking of many thousand acres more, gained by equalizations in the third; and the being paid 2665l. twice more than was due, viz. thrice in all, with the 516l. forgery, is but all one and the same thing, viz. a question about the *modus* of my being satisfied concerning 3000l. in debenture, not worth a thousand in ready money, and which I have often offered to accept in any manner allowed unto others. However, this Signior Puntarvuolo's two conspicuous qualities of affected magnificence and gravity, have magnified and aggravated the business, and have exposed it to public view through the same microscopes in which he uses to shew the dust of his own glory, and the small mites of his own abilities, to the credulous little crew of his followers and disciples: reckoning those acres as the young sophister did to the farmer his father, whereby he would prove that three eggs were six, because

because 1, 2, and 3, pronounced, in telling these three eggs, added together, made six. I say, it is not the gain of those few frivolously controverted acres that put them on these proceedings; for I believe they have already lost the army about 20,000l. by what is already done, and that even since I offered to give them the utmost of what they would have (it being better for me to be satisfied in theirs than in my own way) and I believe it will cost a great many inconveniences more before some persons shall reach the ends they intend.

Secondly, It is not to force me to give up a full and perfect account of every debenture that hath been satisfied, and of every acre that hath been disposed of; for that I urged them long ago to take: But as to this, when they had no other shift against receiving it, they pretended their inability to buy parchment, &c. wherewith to write the said account, making little reckoning of what had been substantially and sufficiently done to that same purpose

purpose ready to their hands ; for when they earnestly called for it, they thought it neither had, nor could have been done.

Thirdly, It was not the getting satisfaction for a certain two shillings in the pound, reserved for that purpose out of the dubious lands ; that also having been preferred them before ; and all things ever since August 1657, having been punctually ready to that end, and themselves continually called upon for their concurrence to go about it, without whom I always told them I would never meddle.

Fourthly, It was not the want of the rest of their satisfaction, (so far as the whole security will extend) for no man laboured more in that than myself, both with the adventurers in London, and otherwise ; nor so much prepared and promoted that business as myself, for it was my own just interest so to do, which argument I here insert, because to some, no other is credible.

G

Fifthly,

Fifthly, 'Twas not to bring the com-
missioners to account; for which of them
was questioned but myself, even for such
things which they only did?

Sixthly, It was not to see who had un-
just satisfaction; for then some friends
would have been found satisfied, unto
whom the laws allow none; some to have
their full when others had but half; some
for postponed services, to have been placed
in the most preferred counties; some to
have choices before others had lots; many
to have twenty times richer satisfactions
than others upon equal grounds; some to
have had liberty to reject at pleasure, what
God had predetermined for their lot, and
to elect at their pleasure what themselves
thought fit in lieu of such their lot. Some
lands were with-held from survey because
in our friends possession; others of the same
nature being exposed to it, *cum multis aliis*;
which I take no pleasure to enumerate until
I am lawfully called thereunto; I say it
was not for any of these specious reasons,
although they were these fair pretences
upon

None
lands distributed
by (removed)
of Protestants and
innocent Papists

upon which the honest army in general was brought to fight against my poor self. These were the invisible knives wherewith the designers did cut out the very kidneys of the well-meaning soldiers, and made them scream out for justice against they knew not whom, nor for what.

Whereas indeed and in truth, the business was a private design of a very few persons, viz. of some to asperse the Lord Lieutenant as a countenancer of most monstrous mal-administrations in his respects to me, and to be revenged of him, because he did not cocker those *Diotrepheffes* in all their wanton lusts, and because he took warning by other mens mischiefs, not to be betrayed by Sir Hierom *Crocodile's* menial tears.

Secondly, It was to remove me wholly out of the land; as standing sentinel at the cross-ways and avenues, by which all the several confederates must pass to their good things, but could not without being too strictly examined. Forasmuch as my

G 2

being

being secretary to the Lord Lieutenant, Clerk of the Council, and the most doing commissioner about the disposing of lands, was a very great hinderance to many precious men, though not as to any busines they durst propound or appear in, but as to the very making of propositions or suggestions, cunningly framed to wind in their own ends. These having to meet in their way with one, who feared no synagoge-censures, was not to be mollified with warm entertainments, not to be cajoled with compliments; not dazzled with tinsel arguments; nor easily to be wrought out of favour with whispers, and with subtle insinuations of all manner of faults, which faults the trepanners and woodcock-catchers would never make more evident than by saying such and such persuasions were upon the spirits of such and such, and that such and such were offended, &c. all which did such and such no good, till such and such pulled down the whole frame on their heads, wherein I was but a pin, not having to this day cleared their own shoulders, legs and arms from the heavy beams, rafters,

rafters, and rubbish which is thereby fallen upon them.

Thirdly, The accusing and so disabling of me for public administrations, was a design of the Sectarian party, because I affectionately promoted the Lord Lieutenant's interest as my own particular friend, and not as their enemy, and as a good man, and a lover of good men of all judgments, and not as being averse to be ridden and engrossed by any one party. This mistake of theirs arising from that his Lordship at the beginning of his government, was by the indiscretion, ambition, and revenge of some *Phaetons* who rode with him in his chariot, persuaded into a too hasty levelling of that people's domination, with that of other mens. I say, my being so careful for the said Lord's personal concernment, made them think I was an engine in all that happened amiss to them, and the instrument hid in a handkerchief which did draw out their teeth, whereas I was (as I professed myself to be) unconcerned in all the unnecessary and sinister wrangles and jangles of the churches.

churches. Nor had that party any reason to think otherwise, for to them I had always been as equally civil and serviceable (as well in my public as private capacity) as unto any others: Nor had I meddled, as I verily believe, with any of the said Lord's affairs at all, had not some of them too rashly and undeservedly charged me with acting against them, as out of their great jealousy they did, thinking me like the generality of *Religion-Traders*, so narrow as to have no other way of thriving than by driving of factions, which by my constant practices and protestations they might have seen I contemned. I say, whether the Sectarian interest thought I had or would injure them, or at least stood in the way of their good, &c. I know not, but it is evident for the following reasons, that they (God forgive them) have contributed much to my troubles.

For I. Sir Hierom Sankey is an Anabaptist, I. M. who hath so often endeavoured to supplant me in my employments; and the intimate confederate of the Grand
 Libellers

Libellers was the same. Major Ormsby, my most bitter and implacable foe, was also of that profession. Colonel Laurence, whom in conscience and sincerity, I opposed in a suit of his for lands, was the same. Sands and Winckworth mentioned, and conjured up by Sir Hierom in the Parliament, all the same, Lewis Smith, that busy bee, or rather wasp, of a surveyor was the same; Mr. Alden the Solicitor of the cause, the same. As for Mr. Worlly, I have known him in so many things, and so apt to be any thing that will make him great; that I shall describe his religion no further than by referring you to the preface before his folio pamphlet, intitled in very big letters, The Advocate: That frippery and long-lane of thread-bare notions, concerning trade. I could name many others as sectaries at large, which I omit, as not able to name their sect in particular, only Flower was no Anabaptist, because of his too loose conversation for any Church at all; wherefore, they made him a hewer of wood for the work.

In confirmation of this truth, I further tell you, that Sir Charles Coot satisfied several

veral members of Parliament to the same effect, and therefore refused to meddle in the business, though wooed by Sankey to it, although whilst he was under mistakes, he could be as angry with me as another.

Lastly, For further proof hereof be pleased to note, that Sir John King, Col. Redman, and Captain Godfrey, and many others not of that party, had with respect to their bad satisfactions, much more reason to complain than any of these; had not their honour, reason and moderation, convinced them that their suffering was their own misfortunes not my miscarriage. The last of which three persons, had the saddest satisfaction, and the most unworthy his merits imaginable, besides his other mishaps, being left in the lurch by his own dear Colonel, Sir Hierom, who took Lifmalin-park, for being the said Capt. Godfrey's and others agent, to do nothing but for himself.

But

But by the way, Sir, I would not have you think that I conceive these gentlemen's (I mean those called Anabaptists,) opinions concerning Baptism or other speculations, (viz. their preferring dipping before sprinkling, as to the outward sign, or years of discretion, before infancy, as to the time of administering that Ordinance) to be the cause of this their distasting me, no more than I believe, that it's some secret contrariety in the nature of wool and leather, which makes the clothiers and weavers, tuckers and taylors, in a town I know, so spiteful against the tanners, curriers, shoemakers, and glovers of the same, and that the one are against the other in all matches for foot-ball, wrestling, quoits, nine-pins, &c. But rather there being the seeds of discord and contention, sown in the very nature of man, since his fall; I think that their own depraved nature (such as is in all other men) was the cause of what they did. These several opinions and professions in religion, being no other than the marks and ensigns of the disagreeing parties, rather than the true causes of their disagree-

disagreement, even as the abovementioned several materials of workmanship were. Or as speaking different languages, bearing several names, living on several sides of the same river or mountain is. Or lastly, as the wearing ribbon of several colours, usually hath been; for Jews, Christians, and Mahometans, notwithstanding their vast difference, do not make so much noise and squabble as the subdivided sectaries do, their animosities being so much the greater, by how much their differences are smaller: upon which grounds, some (with too much truth, as well as too much looseness) have pronounced that gathering of Churches, may be termed lifting of soldiers.

I say moreover, as a further excuse for my misguided prosecutors, the Anabaptists, that it was not as Anabaptists that they have so often in this kind troubled the State, themselves, their neighbours and me. But as separatists from another form, in more visible reputation and vogue, in which sense, I conceive, that even Cathedral Protestants were heretofore as much, and no otherwise troublesome

blesome to the preflourishing Papists, and so will the Quaker be to the Anabaptists themselves. Besides, whoever departs from a commonly received Religion, otherwise, than out of sequacity, and for ends, must be of a jealous, discontented, and withal, of a busy inquisitive temper, the which will carry him to question and scruple, every other thing, as well as the Creed of his country; which habit of rummaging and unravelling, being but in a few confederate and often meeting persons, will find work enough for ten times as many in number of such, who lazily believe as the Church believes, never prying into the prerogatives, nor scanning the commands, either of their Civil or Ecclesiastical Magistrates. Conform ably to this my opinion, I have known the busy bolting out of new innocent dogma's in philosophy, discountenanced by authority, lest the same itch should grow to a scab in the Religion and polity of the place.

Now, to apply the whole, I say, that the melancholy, jealous, discontented and active spirits, common to all sectaries, hath
 been

been the reason why those in Ireland, do as well find fault with the administration of the survey, as the Sacraments; and with the distributing of land, as well as dividing the word, carrying them as fiercely to pull down Dr. Petty as the Protector or the Priests.

Sir, this kind of reasoning lightens my calamity, and keeps me (as you see) as much from railing and ranting, whilst I discourage of my own enemies and wrongs, as I should be when I but enquire into the causes of thunder and lightning, or of diseases in the body.

As you have been
liberally profuse
I thank u both

Thirdly, some who would not be wanting to themselves (as they commonly term it) when they saw their unreasonable demands crossed at the Council (and that the suggestions wherewith they armed, or rather abused their friends, members of the same, were blown away into vapour) became angry, and beginning passionately to cry out, *Nolumus hunc Regnare*, took the same course that the wicked husbandmen did, who when they had beaten their landlord's

lord's servants, thought fit to kill his son too, that the inheritance might be theirs, imagining that if any could convict me of some notorious misdemeanors or mal-administrations, that then they should each of them presently ascend to that reputation and employment wherein they had observed me.

Now to enable themselves for the business, they first framed Chancery bills of most imaginary crimes, that I, to refute them, might be forced to deliver them the keys of the whole science, which I had singularly studied, and not to fail of their ends (knowing how much I scorned to shun the light) they fell a craving of my private schemes, drafts, memorandums, &c. and got orders from the Parliament to rummage all offices, in order to their design. Moreover, Sir Hierom did most valiantly move the same day, that his famous sagacity was baffled in the House of Parliament, to have all the old papers, whereupon the surveyors were wont to try their pens, delivered into his custody, ignorantly and impudently
affirm-

affirming, that by the papers, which then were, or might have been long before under tarts, the foldiers held their land, as their only evidence. Now the Houfe to be rid of him, after they had tryed (by interrupting and down-right jeering him) to ftop his mouth, did grant an order, viz. That the papers he fpoke of (himfelf not knowing what he meant) fhould be difpofed of by the Lord Lieutenant and Council of Ireland according to Law: the which put the knight to a very hafty execution, of the faid new-nothing order: He foreknowing, that both the faid Lord Lieutenant and Council, as alfo the Law, were to be fuddenly thrown down; the doing whereof he diligently plyed, never appearing more in the Houfe, but cooperating with them thence-forward, who the next day put a period to the whole Government. In the mean time, Sir Hierom, did not only strut himfelf, with this cock's feather in his cap, but his man alfo, *alias*, his fquire *Sancho*, (as it is thought by *Don Hieronimo's* own order) did publifh the fame of this Knight's atchievements. For when any man asked him what news, (ex-
 pecting

pecting in answer an account of the most notable revolutions then in motion;) he only answered, my master has the papers, as if the abovementioned insignificant order, not for, but concerning the said papers, had been like the delivery of Hull or Portsmouth. In brief, so famous were the transactions concerning these papers, that an exact delineation of the whole in gingerbread, is fit to be made, as memorials to Sir Hierom's children of their father's wisdom.

Sir, I beg your pardon for thus mingling this satyrical excursion, with that serious narration which I only intended at this time. But I will forbear now, for you shall have enough of this hereafter, when by the quadrant of my future usage, I shall have measured the latitude I am to take in that way.

Wherefore, not further to digress, nor to accumulate more arguments, I take for proved, that the end of some was to wrench the power of distributing the land out of my hands, and to transfer it into their own,
only

only adding, that I wish they had done it some years before, and wonder why they should pull out that tooth with so much cruelty, whose aching a drop of water could have eased, but perhaps they thought I would hold it as fast, as they desired it earnestly, measuring me by themselves, who knew a better way to improve that power than ever I had thought of.

Another cause of my incumbent vexation is, Sir Hierom Sanky's ambition and desire to raise himself, though by the ruin of me, which ambition of his is also of that nature, that I charitably believe, if he could have made himself more considerable in defending, than in impugning me, he would have starched as stiff arguments in the Parliament to that purpose, as he inhumanly did the 24th of March to the contrary. 'Tis true, he pretends public service; but who joined with him? who gave him commission? who seconded him? but such in whom he begat ugly and false apprehensions concerning me, in relation to their own concerns.

The

The seven pretending authority from the army to inspect me, forefware their knowledge of his assaults. He fays he did the exploit in order to do juftice; but is he juft, that by falfe fuggeftions can fue to reject a fatisfaction by lot, and to elect another in lieu of it? Who can in September give God-like acclamations to Richard Lord protector and his government; and yet in April following pull both down? Who can in May cry god and the parliament mercy for interrupting them; and in September following, be the firft that framed a petition, which occafioned their fecond difturbance?

I mention thefe things, becaufe they are either already publickly known, or proveable upon the place, otherwife I could have inferted his unhandfome dealing with his poor Soldiers about Lifmalin Park, his trinkling with the Surveyors in Tipperary and Meath, and the articles which he answered by denying thofe of his faith. I fay, I omit thefe things, becaufe I intend to handle them and him in the more fuitable

ftile

H

stile of my intended satire ; besides it could not be just, nor so much as christian, to complain to the whole church (much less to rail in a parliament) against a brother, with whom he had not first dealt more privately, and pretend monstrous matters at a time when (though they might be very monstrous and many indeed) he knew nothing of them.

No, as I said before, it was his bare ambition ; he would be the man that should punish the great Malefactor, the butcher that should bring the mad bull to the ring, the St. George that must kill the dragon. His being then lately knighted, crackt his brittle brain, and inspired him with fury to fight with any thing, for the sake of his dear Dulcinea, vain-glory. His heautontimoroumenous mighty magnanimity was not satisfied with picking up petitions in the Castle-yard at Dublin, and preferring them to the Secretaries men. No, he would over into Ireland to fetch papers against Petty, and (like the * Eunuch) read them in the parliament, before he understood them. He was not satisfied

* Vid.
Expl.

fatisfied with whispering nothing in some bodies ear, as he used to do when my Lord Deputy rode a hunting, but he would go bawl in parliament: He would not be confined to shew his admirable obstreperosity in a committee only, but his lungs and wind too in the great assembly at Westminster. Ambition was the work and error of his errant knight, and contempt must be his wages; he that would be so immeritoriously famous, must be made so by being rendered ridiculous; *nam in quo quis peccat, in eodem puniatur.*

Now, to shew that 'tis no new thing for Sir Hierom to feed his ambitious humour, by attempting great difficulties, or rather by fancying and creating such in his imagination, throwing down the castles of cards which himself sets up, I shall for your diversion insert a most true story, whereof there are many witnesses, and such who have often refreshed their memories concerning the matter, by the entertainments they have made to their friends with it.

H 2

One

One Mr. Wadman, being in a fit of melancholy, reflecting upon the death of his wife, was visited by Sir Hierom; who taking notice of some odd expressions, did by-and-by fancy that the said *Wadman* was possess'd; that is, (to speak in the language of Sir Hierom's order) enchanted. Hereupon Sir Hierom (as a knight that discovered an excellent adventure) would needs undertake to cast out the devil; which, when he was doing, at the end of every period in the course of his conjurations, he would ask Mr. Wadman how he did? who always answered with a sigh, All one: Inasmuch that at length, Sir Hierom being weary of his vain exorcisms, was fain to say, that Wadman's devil was of that sort which required fasting as well as prayer to expel it: whereupon, the spectators observing how plentifully Sir Hierom had eaten and tippled that evening, did easily conceive the cause, why the devil did not stir. Soon after, Sir Hierom the exorcist came again, more duly prepared by fasting, &c. having eaten but three eggs and a proportion of caudle, rather to clear his pipes than otherwise; but then

then he found the devil departed : Mr. Wadman having been let blood in the mean time.

'Tis believed, that Sir Hierom ventured upon this imaginary devil, upon the success, I have often heard him say, he had against the walking spirit named, Tuggin, between whom and himself, there were great bickerings, when Sir Hierom was curate and read the common prayer.

Another reason why I must be prosecuted is, to vindicate Sir Hierom, and to shew at least that there was *probabilis causa litigandi*; the which, although there had been, yet he (poor sponge!) knew it not; nor ought any such *causa litigandi* to be made use of, as *causa rixandi, debacchandi, vociferandi, &c.* All which extravagancies the knight's own blind zeal or the muffled designs of others lead him into. Ifay when this cat Sir Hierom, had burnt his paw, by reaching the Ape's chestnuts out of the hot embers, Worfly out of pity resumes his primitive trade to plaster him, wherein also others joyn, that they might by some means or other save themselves from
being

being publickly laught at, and to persuade the world that they could not be outwitted by Doctor Petty : the latter of which, they indeed needed not to have troubled themselves withal, Doctor Petty having been always forward to do them right, as to the point of their wits ; though as for the latter, viz. being laughed at, he knows not how to help them, unless the judicatory they intend to set up be grossly partial ; which if it be, then indeed they may escape being laughed at for the present, but in lieu of it, be censured as incalumniators by all indifferent Spectators, and yet be laughed at too, into the bargain hereafter, viz. at the next more impartial hearing of the business.

Time was, that Sir Fierom was so vain as to speak seriously of erecting my Statue ; 'tis therefore but just I should hereafter draw his picture : In order whereunto what is occasionally said here and there in this discourse of him, is but priming the cloth and grinding the colours for that purpose.

I have

I have hitherto set forth the several matters, as well those whereof I have been accused and not condemned, as those for which I am condemned without having been so much as accused, as they relate to the designing and concerned parties. I now come to give you my own conjectures of the true cause of the more popular envy and odium I fell under, whether these causes have been, either by inevitable misfortunes or indiscreet miscarriages, and that with reference to the multitude, consisting of all parties and factions together.

My first enemies were the surveyors employed before my undertaking, among whom Mr. Worly was chief (in whom my refusal some time before to lend him the monies I myself had present use for; and that to maintain a greater pomp and splendor than became his estate and condition, was the first seed of his enmity, which seed was much virtuated and cherished by the eclipse which my undertaking threatened to his pretences of skill in the conduct
of

of the survey.) These surveyors (with their said General) did labour by all means to supplant me, traduce me and my instruments, to beget false opinions of us in the minds of the army, viz. to persuade them that my instruments were ignorant, drunkards, careless, and interested to wrong the army; that the work would never be done, but especially that I had cozened them all in the contract they had made with me, and (which was most intolerable) that instead of my thanks and good endeavours to serve the army, I laughed at their folly and easiness to be over-reached by me, and that I boasted of my power to abuse even the Lieutenant Deputy and Council in the same manner.

Secondly, The infinite difficulty and indeed impossibility of making certain and regular distinctions between profitable and unprofitable lands, and the defect of the very law, in this particular, was a very operative cause of the clamours I endured; for by occasion hereof, men that had lots intrinsically good, would call them unprofitable, in

in case such their lots yielded much less profit than their neighbours ; and if themselves (for example) had one hundred acres of land yielding but two shillings per acre, they would term them unprofitable, if the rest of their lot (being perhaps one thousand acres) were worth five or six shillings per acre, meerly for the great difference between the one and the other. Moreover, the Ulster and Leinster agents (to augment the *quota*, or proportion of their own satisfaction on rich baronies) their contending to have the disputable, and but part profitable land of Kerry, put upon the Munster men, for wholly profitable and payable ; was the chief cause of an incurable clamour upon me, who was so far from contributing any thing to that grievance of the army's, that I did what in me lay to prevent it ; and ever bore my testimony against it.

Thirdly, When men saw (in the first three months of my managing the survey) how I had facilitated and regulated the whole art ; that I had divided the whole practise into several parts, and committed each

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each to such actors as were respectively most fit for it, how I provided a double proportion of workmen and instruments to prevent emergent hindrances, and had the examination performed under my own eye, by persons who daily eat and drank with me, and how I contracted with most of my instruments by that most impartial, just, and never before thought of way, of the mile in length, and not by the thousand acres of superficial content. I say when men saw, how by a little better contrivance and method, and a little more diligence and assiduity, I was like to perform my undertaking, and to gain more for my work *pro rata* than the *Vulgus* of ignorant, immethodical, loitering, disunited, emulating and contentious surveyors (especially the vastness of the work being considered) could ever do: Moreover, when Mr. Worlly himself (who traded only in flights to become suddenly rich, as by the *Universal Medicine*, *Making of Gold*, *Sowing of Salt-Petre*, *Universal Trade*, *Taking great Farms*, &c.) saw a fair opportunity taken out of his hands, and that all his mountain-bellied conceptions

ons ended only in abortive mice, when also several officers who had been always favourites to the Governments, and had mighty friends to back them, saw there was a design of profit which themselves had missed; and when some of the foldiers reflecting upon their long services in the army, hard duties, their wounds and maims, considered they had not made near the advantage which a stranger, sedentary scholar, and a very young man, was like to make even by a flight: And lastly, when those that called themselves the old surveyors, were unmasked and the world let to see, that what those formal Gloriosos cried up for a mystery, was nothing beyond the reach of a mean capacity, within a few months time: Then all those several persons set themselves to throw blocks in my way, and to hang clogs at my heels, whereby to make my merits and fortunes no more considerable than their own.

Fourthly, I was constrained to collect by driblets, from above five hundred particular persons belonging to the army. the monies

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nies which I was to receive intire from the State, by which means many controversies arose, even upon that, and from those controversies we commonly fell into unpleasent threadbare wrangles about *profitable and unprofitable* land, (all contentious discourse still ending in that) and consequently into many other matters, which widened the breaches first made. Upon occasion whereof, happened also many smart jeers and repartees, all tending to the same unhappy purposes of drawing odiums and envy upon myself.

Fifthly, My experience arising from the management of the survey, brought me to be one of the commissioners for setting out lands to the army. That employment to be one of the clerks of the Council (the one third part of the business of that office, during my employment in it, consisting of orders, references, &c. concerning lands, the niceties whereof were not obvious to every man, how able otherwise soever he might be.) All these employments together, gave me the opportunity to let the Lord Deputy see,

fee, I was (in a time of great scarcity) able to serve him as secretary. The which plurality of offices multiplied envy almost from every body, especially such as wanted employments, such as being conscious of their own weakness feared to be supplanted, and from such who thought themselves fitter and worthier of what was cast upon me; the which envy (especially I having arrived at those promotions, from small and unlikely beginnings) made all men watch my trippings (which probably they thought would be great and numerous, by reason of the distractions and temptations which so much business and faction might occasion,) the multiplicity of business, and that of several kinds, as also my preferring the Lord Deputy's work before any other man's, (having more of it upon my care than the world might take notice of), was the cause why I could not so well as I ought, keep my promises of time and place, with the particular persons I had to do with; wherein being forced to fail often, and that with considerable persons; I became obnoxious to their displeasure, insomuch as to provoke them

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them sometimes in heat, and sometimes otherwise, to speak discontentedly of me.

Sixthly, Having succeeded in two or three considerable matters, I was thereupon accounted of far more design and knowledge than really I either was or could be, and withal thought (by the more vain and credulous part of the people) to have great intelligence, and other means to work my ends, whatsoever they might be. The which persuasion (among other inconveniencies wrought this effect, viz. That whoever had at any time spoken ill of me, and had withal suffered any cross or disappointment in any of the offices I had to do with, would by and by conclude, that such his cross was a revenge of mine for his misbehaviour towards me, whereas probably I never heard or dreamt either of such his fault or punishment.

Another cause of the popular rage against me was, my strictness, and perhaps too abundant caution in the administration of my

my duty, the which proceeded from the disposition I observed in all that envied my precedent successes, to catch me tripping, baiting hooks to entangle me. As for example, they would send some poor impotent wretch with a small debenture of about forty shillings, begging for God's sake to have it satisfied with some advantage and favour, upon the account of the smallness of the sum, and the distress of the futor; the trepanners designing that if the fish had bitten, to demand the like satisfaction for some other debenture of 500l. of their own, in pursuance of the aforementioned precedent, which if we had denied, alledging the abovementioned motives, for the cause of our former deviation; They resolved forthwith to cry out (*Arbitrary Power!*) *Who made you Chancellors, &c.* But God, who bids us not to regard the cause of the poor in judgment, withheld me from being charitable out of that which was not my own, and sacrificing to him what cost me nought: whereat some of my fellow commissioners wondered, and out of tenderness were offended. But God put it further

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further into my heart, to silence them likewise, by giving the poor wretch some piece of money, and leaving it to them to commiserate him in the like manner (against whom they thought me so hard-hearted) which they have often done, upon such my example.

The other reason of my severity, was the backwardness of my partners to act, and the reputation I had upon that account to do all myself, which was to me a ground to be as careful as if I had certainly foreseen what is since come to pass, viz. That I must answer for all.

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 Seventhly, Surmises and clamours being thus multiplied, I became the Robin-good-fellow and *Oberon* of the whole country. For as heretofore domestic servants in the country, did set on foot the opinion of Robin-good-fellow and the fairies; that when themselves had stolen junkets, they might accuse Robin-good-fellow for it; and when themselves had been revelling at unreasonable hours of the night, they might say the fairies danced; and when by wrapping themselves in white sheets, they might go
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any where without opposition or fuspicion upon the account of being ghosts and walking spirits. In the same manner several agents of the army, when they could not give any good account to those that entrusted them, to say Dr. Petty was the cause of the miscarriage, was a ready and credible excuse. If the agent would go from his country quarters to Dublin on free cost, the soldiers must contribute towards it, upon the account of getting justice from Dr. Petty there. If the poor soldiers would have their land set out before necessity compelled them to sell, it was but saying Dr. Petty would not send them a surveyor. If the surveyor do not lay the house and orchard on the right side, the party disappointed need but say, Dr. Petty employs insufficient instruments. When one party hath by good cheer and gratuities biaffed a poor fellow, it was a good ground for the other to say, Dr. Petty employs such as take bribes, and perhaps shares with them himself. There be persons who have shewn a poor soldier a bog, or other piece of coarse land, telling him that was the lot set him out by

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*This entire
Paragraph
is a tolerable
Description of
the Doctors
Tricks —*

Dr. Petty, and by that means bought the good land, which really was the poor man's, at the price of bog. If a piece of land better than our own (through an accident) happen to be undisposed of, then our own is cried out upon, as incumbered, and Dr. Petty a villain if he does not help to cozen the state to exchange it. If we have underfet our land, then a Protestant claims it, and so we become free to have other lands in lieu, whereupon to make a wiser bargain. If we would have a good large *Quota*, or proportion of our debt satisfied in Leinster and Ulster, than Kerry, (being the refuse county of Munster) is all good land. If the Munster lot would be rid of Kerry, they cry up the neating and withdrawing of dubious lands for a divine invention, to others an abominable project. If the commissioners are sparing to shew their maps to prevent projecting and contriving upon them, then Dr. Petty keeps all in the dark. If we do not observe what every junto or faction directs, how contradictory or unintelligible soever, Dr. Petty transgresses the committee's orders. If we fall

fall upon coarse land, better being behind us, Dr. Petty hath overcharged the lot, and stuffed in his own friends. If better lands be before us, then debentures were not equally affixed. When Dr. Petty minds the agents of their poor brethren who served before 1649, and were disbanded in 1653, it is said, that this advertisement is like Judas's proposing to have the box of ointment sold for 100d. and given to the poor. When loose debentures swarm up and down, Dr. Petty is suspected for buying them at under rates, and hath been searched like a thief with a constable about it. But nobody observes the agents breaking up the office Seal, and thereby introducing this danger. When the list or string of disposable lands was made and presented to the agents, they would out of greediness acquiesce in any thing; but when the lot fell out amiss, Dr. Petty juggled: whilst Dr. Petty forbore out of tenderness to deal in lands or debentures, until the whole army was satisfied, then it was said he would not engage in the lands of Ireland, but having got his money, would run away. But when

he had laid out his estate in land, he became so wicked, as not to be worthy to stay in the nation.

Eighthly, It came to pass through the fewness of trustees in the commission for setting out lands to the army (being in all but three) and through the absence of two of them, during the time of our greatest and most distasteful business, &c. withal thro' the fright, which by the example of my sufferings other able men took from coming into our commission, or acting boldly therein; I say by all these means it came to pass, that I was forced to manage the executive part of that vast and intricate work, as it were alone, few other commissioners (for fear of falling into some error,) adventuring to do business without me, whereby all displeasures real or imaginary, were accounted not only my permission, but commission, not only my simple act, but design, contrivance and revenge: And yet such was the firmness, natural justice and unalterableness of what was usually done, and such was the approbation, that upon all complaints

Thus the
Doctor confessed
that he
had all
to himself -

complaints it found from superiors ; That men would only make their applications to me, would only be served by me, expecting that all the casual, imperfect, and extorted promises I made them in the street, should be made good by me, and with equal firmness with Letters Patent.

Ninthly, Whereas by reason of all the aforementioned employments, many persons made application to me, I was forced to restrain the growing impertinencies of some, with very short answers, and to nip the unreasonableness of others, perhaps with a jest, when serious answers would not suffice. It came to pass that persons so dealt with, would think themselves extremely injured and abused, especially when the same jest was used and repeated upon them again by others afterwards ; and myself in such their heats and mistakes, was rendered an insulting and insolent fellow, and as one not having due respect to the officers and others who had business with me. And this most frequently happened from those, who trusting to the sharpness of their
 own

own wits, would first attack me with jeers, but being replied upon beyond their expectations, and deservedly laughed at by the standers by, would grow angry and seek their revenge at other weapons, like gamesters, (who out of the high opinion they have, that fortune is bound to favour them) venture to play, but when they find it otherwise, snatch up their stakes, and betake themselves to scurrility and violence. Moreover, when I had to do at this sport with many together at once, all those who were not themselves touched, would encourage this jocularly by their complaisant laughing, on my side, but yet when they happened to receive a shot themselves, would seem no less enraged than he, whom alone they intended as a sacrifice to mirth and laughter.

Tenthly, Being a votary neither to any one particular sect or superstition, (as a member of Christ's universal Church) not to any one faction or party as obedient to my present visible governors, (it being alleged against me, that I had termed such

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as were otherwise, to be as worms and maggots in the guts of a common wealth) I was counted an enemy even to all the sects and factions ; and although none could say, I laboured to promote or suppress any of them, yet they all severally apprehended the contrary, and that I stood as a block in the way to each of their ends, the which put them upon projects to remove me in order to get one of their own party and friends substituted in my room ; to which end they would all maliciously watch my haltings, put the worst sense upon all my dubious actions, lay snares to make me stumble, &c.

Eleventhly, I finding the Lord Henry Cromwel to be a person of much honour and integrity to his trust, as also of a firm faith and zeal to God and his Church, and withal, to have translated me from a stranger into his bosom, thinking me worthy of the nearest relation to himself, and one who when all tricks and devices were used to surprize me by foul play, would still be careful I might have fair ; I did (as in justice

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tice and gratitude I was bound) serve him
 faithfully and industriously ; I was his secre-
 tary without one penny of reward, I ne-
 glected my own private affairs to promote
 his, and consequently I preferred his inte-
 rest before any man's, and I served his
 friends *ceteris paribus*, before his ene-
 mies.

The Honours
 of Britain enjoyed
 by you so liberally
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 of this Assertion
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Moreover because he should not be jea-
 lous of me, I became as a stranger to other
 grandees, though without the least distaste
 intended to them; when he was shaken I
 was content to fall, I did not lessen him to
 his enemies to magnify myself. I never ac-
 cused him to excuse myself. Moreover,
 though I never promised to live and die
 with him, which is the common phrase ;
 yet I did stay to see his then interest which
 I had espoused, dead and buried, esteem-
 ing that then, and when a convenient time
 of mourning was over, that if I should
 marry another interest, and be as fixed unto
 it as I had been to his, I should do no more
 than I always in his prosperity told him
 I would do, if I saw occasion. Which
 kind

kind of devotion to him, making some others think I slighted them, made them to hate me.

Twelfthly, The business of setting out lands was vast and intricate, infomuch as few attained to any competency of knowledge in it, partly, by reason of the pains and multitude of arithmetical calculations, requisite thereunto, partly, because my fellow commissioners thought themselves too much behind hand to overtake me, occasioned by their necessary absence on the one hand, and by my peculiar preparatory acquaintance with the surveys, on the other hand, and partly, because the causeless odiums cast upon me discouraged them from labouring to fit themselves for so dangerous and thankless an office: Wherefore it came to pass, that few were able to justify me/ knowingly against the many obtrections of those half-sighted busy-bodies which made them.

Moreover my excess of business kept me from public conversation, viz. visit-
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ing and being visited, and from the other means of amicable familiarities with persons of honour, by reason whereof I stood naked, not having any (for the causes first alledged) that could, and but few (for these latter) that would vindicate me. Besides that kind of conspicuity as to the place wherein I was, made me very frequently talked of, and consequently enviously struck at, whilst on the other side, my own necessitated personal obscurity and reservedness, permitted every such stroke to pierce and wound me without defence.

Fourteenthly, I was; contrary to Solomon's rule, too just, having perhaps a vanity to administer that great work (liable to so much knavery) with exact method and uprightness, of which being too confident, I neglected all clamours, thinking the worst of them unable to hurt the innocence I could boast of; especially for that I never observed, that even the member of the Council who least affected me, was at all inclined to believe ill of my carriage in distributing the lands: Hence it unhappily came

came to pass, that in flighting the said clamours I seemed withal to contemn the persons that made them, in which number (at one time or other, during the whole course of the affair) was every body, viz. some of all sorts and factions. who all (blowing up and kindling one another, and the justice on my side yielding them no relief in their complaints) became enraged to my very great prejudice.

Moreover when once a complaint was causelessly exhibited and bitterly prosecuted against me, whereas possibly I might have pacified the complainant in some other way, equally just: Yet I did often in such cases, rather *fortius nodos stringere*, tie the faster knots, straining them even so hard, as that no friendship or interest my opponents had with the greatest, could afterwards untie them.

Whilst the jealousies and suspicions of many against me were but as a vapour and exhalation from their own dirty hearts, no man thought it worth his while to condense them

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them into so thick and stormy a cloud, as since hath appeared. But when adventurous Sir Jerom (out of hopes to get himself set up with *Gogmagog* and *Corineus*, or with *Bevis* of Southampton, and to have his formidable effigies hung up for a sign at those taverns where hectors and knights errant use to roar and rant) accused me in Parliament, and had raised a mighty smoak, he then perceiving his enterprize to be dangerous, undertook an errantry (as was said before) into Ireland, and there with prayers, tears, and all other artificers did beg and conjure all his friends and acquaintance for help to take up dirt, wherewith to greaten every heap of his first dunghill articles; whereupon many such scavengers and goldfinders accordingly went to work, all offices were searched, all my fellow commiffioners were pumped, all retainers to me or the office tampered with, perfect enemies sent for; the indigent (if they did but say they could but help in the work) were supported with money, emiffaries sent forth to all quarters from whence the least light was hoped: letters dispatched into all corners

The manner of paying over-meriting servants.

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ners of the nation ; a formal office of address erected ; every man had his part appointed, some being to rake, some to garble, some to calculate and weigh, and some to draw conclusions ; some labouring upon the matters of fact, some on that of law, some were appointed for speech-makers, some for quibblers : For unto that filthy buffoonery was ingenious Mr. Mervin designed, viz. *Eo nomine* for their quibbler. Now when the play was composed, it was privately acted by way of preparation, one being appointed to act and represent Dr. Petty, (whom they were pleased to call their fox) every goose having his part assigned. Upon consideration of all which laborious artifices, I only offer, whether a vast public work having been done, and no reward given me, the principal labourer in it, it had not been more honest and Christian to have taken the like care to do it, or at least to have first conferred and expostulated with me, concerning the most palpable miscarriages apprehended, and together with an enquiry into what evil I had done, to have enquired also of the contrary, with consideration

A more Christian method of proceeding with public Ministers.

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ration as well from what obvious enormities I had kept myself free, as of what I had been guilty, and then and not till then to have proceeded according to the heaviest side of the scales. In order whereunto I shall assist all charitable Justiciaries (who have a mind to supply what this furious knight has over-run) with the following list of interrogatories, relating to the avarice, injustice, fraud, unfaithfulness, scoffing, oppressing of the lower party, contempt of churches, &c. unto some of all which, all the distates of my adversaries may be referred.

Upon the first of which heads, viz. My avarice, enquire whether I ever spoke to get my salaries augmented? Did I ever ask fee? Did ever any man perceive the least slackness in my duty where it was wanting? How often have I refused fees? What artifices have I used to refuse them, and yet not seem to do it towards decayed persons of quality? And whereas I was physician of the army, did I not without sticking serve the generals and the officers families, even their

their wives, children and servants, yea without the least grumbling serve all persons gratis, though not of the army, with many other extraordinary services? What tradesman or workman did I ever employ in my private capacity, whom I did not pay freely, speedily, and liberally? Let it be enquired whether I have not yearly given away more than I have spent upon my own person. What place or office did I ever strive for? How have I endeavoured to decline those I had? Did I get a penny as the Lord Lieutenant's Secretary? in which place I verily believe the gaining of 1000l. per ann. might have been justified? Did I take any perquisites as clerk of the Council, did I not formerly give much of them away? Ask those who have offered me large presents of gold, how I treated them? I have many hundred pounds owing me in dribbling debts; whom did I ever arrest? How many actionable words and defamations have I patiently swallowed, even in the flower of all my interest and power? How many leases and bargains have I released upon the other parties own pretence of having too hard a penny

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penny worth? Have I fallen into passion at the news of great losses? Of whom have I bought a debenture under the market rate? Who ever gave more for the like debentures? To how many have I given above, to prevent scandal? Whose birth-right have I bought for a mess of pottage; Whom have I made a delinquent (to get his land?) To such as had forfeited but upon a nicety; have I not given time to free their estate? How many have I relieved, whose lands have been set out unto me, even before I ever received penny profit? Have I taken advantage of those that by mistake have built upon my land? Have I been fierce in requiring my rents? Have I not lett all at under rates, and to English at one fourth part less than to Irish, and promised abatement of rent to such Papists as will come to Church? Did I make waste upon the land or woods that were now intended to be torn from me? Have I been clamorous or solicitous to be spared in public rates and assessments? Let in brief, any demonstration of fordidness or covetousness, other than that of my activity and industry in my calling, be produced against me.

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As for my pride and ambition, did I affect a long train of servants, or suitors? Did I seek the employments put upon me, otherwise than to be discharged of them? Did I use to *Jack* and *Tom* the great men, affect giving or receiving entertainments from them, to hold forth and insinuate my equality with them? When knight-hoods were in fashion, and obtainable (and when my partners and such as were ranked with me, and others whom the world thought below me in dignity and estate, did not refuse that honour) did I make any way for it? Was the magnificence of my house-furniture, attendance, apparel, &c. arguments of my taking state? did I decline any honest worthy person of my old acquaintance? Was not I the common advocate and intercessor for those with whom others scorned to talk? was my pride seen otherwise than in checking the pride of others? did I ever make any man wait, whilst I was eating, drinking, or recreating myself? How easily did I give place to all that valued it? even to such as were not my Superiors, even by birth, but every way else my Inferiors: What did I aim at but to retire to my private indus-

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*These things
would have
been expensive
if you were
too wise to make
the splendour
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try, and to exercise myself in contrivances, for the public and my own profit, and to spend that in planting, which I had gotten in surveying the land? Did I ever attempt to be eminent in any faction? Did I ever study the subversion of any settlement, or the like?

As to Injustice, 'Twas never charged on me, in reference to matters of right between man and man, or otherwise, than as for being too favourable to myself; But now, even as to this, have I more lands or better than the generality of other traders bought for the like money? Have I so much land by 4000l. worth? Did I buy land without leave; even when I had no need to ask it, otherwise than to avoid offence, and to prevent the barking of all but the ignorant? Did I ask a pawn for my just debt better than the debt itself? Did I take that pawn from those that did not owe me the money? Had I any other course whereby to secure my right? Did I not proceed in the most legal way that the nature of the thing would then admit? Did not I contrive to spare the purses of my debtors, in accepting that for
my

my security which was of no use to them ; with condition to restore it as soon as they could make use of any thing I so possess ? Have I more for my three years slavery than the nature of such a work deserves ? Have I any thing ? Have I had my due (as one concerned in arrears) equally with such as had no interest with any person in authority ? Have I not offered expedient upon expedient, even to content the humours of my peevish adversaries ? and have they not refused them all, to the admiration of all indifferent persons ? without any other imaginable reason, than to bring me to be tryed before some Judges whom they thinking to be full of wrath and revenge, would be glad to pour it all out upon me.

As to fraud so often, and so tautologically repeated in Sir Hierom's articles : Did I ever alter a title in any original survey, or field book, to gratify the Irish Proprietors, who were always forward with bribes to tempt me to such practices ? When the state did (in a most dangerous way of frugality) refuse to have copies made of the surveys, I

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*Total in many instances was the deplorable
 Torquidity. for in the year 1711 a fire broken
 in the Council Office & Oper. & many of the Books
 were totally destroyed, and others partially so.
 that only small pieces remain of them, by which
 many Proprietors under the Acts of Settlement and
 Exemption have severely suffered. here!*

gave in (by reason whereof I might have gotten their only copy into my own hands, in order to the distribution) was I not at near unto a rool. charge, to make such a transcript as served for the said distribution? the other being thereby saved from destruction; which even the too often handling and turning of it would have caused; so as it is kept in the exchequer for a check: could I not, having gotten that only copy, have abused it, in order to manifold frauds and evil practises? Who but myself propounded or was earnest to get a duplicate of all debentures into the office for setting out lands? without which, we might have satisfied debentures twice or three times over, without the least just blame; we might have suffered stolen debentures satisfied, Anno 1653. and 1655. to be served all over in 1656. We might have forgot or altered debentures, making six to be fixty, &c. and might have glued papers on part satisfactions endorsed. How easy had it been to have altered the lists of debentures, after lots for priority, and the strings of denominations were agreed upon? thereby to have given what we had pleased

*The Condition of the
Notes that remain
at this Day fully
verified your opinion
All
July 14
1656*

pleas'd unto each, or by the fraudulent casting of a lot, to have wedged in debentures between what lots we had pleas'd; and consequently to have made the lots fall out at pleasure. In order whereunto, how many legerdemain tricks might we have practis'd in casting of lots? as in a double bottom'd hat, or by privily mark'd lots: or by instructing some crafty child out of what part of an hat's lining to take each lot; or by making many lots, all for one and the same thing, &c. none of all which, and many more abominable artifices and legerdemains had ever footing in our office; for preventing even the suspicion whereof, did I myself ever purchase any land but in my own name? Had I ever partnership with any? Did I meddle until the body of the army was satisfis'd? Did I not capitulate with the council to have my land by election, thereby to exalt myself above the possibility or need of cheating in the least? What advantage was it to me to have fraudulently with-held lands as dubious, since I might have chosen out of the whole hump? What fraud could I use to force men to sell me
 their

their debentures? For if they had the market rate they had no wrong, nor could I force them to take less: For when men had once sold either for more or for less, I had no further power over them, nor had they any further hopes or fears of me: I could only gratify them who kept their debentures: If the market rate were not sufficient for debentures, it was none of my fault, that the whole world of traders in them conspired to deceive themselves: again, did I ever use frauds in taking or entering the sense of the council, whilst I was their clerk? Did I ever put in or put out a word without their leave? Did the Lord Deputy ever detect me counterfeiting his hand, or putting his seal without his order? or otherwise abusing his favour and authority; many of which juggles I could more easily have managed, than those gross dis-ingenuous foolleries whereof I am accused.

Moreover, why should I not be as faithful to one trust as to another? to one man as to another? For my Lord Fleetwood in his three years daily observation of me, found
nothing

nothing unworthy of that clear favour wherein he left me ; nor hath his Lordship ever found any proof, for those unchristian whispers of my being a treacherous incendiary between him and his brother : I having always been, according to my pretensions, faithful to each of them, always labouring for peace and good correspondency between them both ; It is probable I was more concerned for the Lord Henry Cromwell, for that he was so careful of me, as that no clamour, whisper, or other trinkling, in eight months time of my absence could induce him to sacrifice me to secret rage and malice ; in gratitude and knowledge thereof, who hath adhered to him more close than I have done ? I voluntarily first engaged in his affairs, when they seemed even to himself very cloudy, and when he was either deprived of, or deserted by his other friends and instruments. Who hath fawned less upon the thriving party ? Who has made fewer staggers in his profession for one or the other faction ? Did I ever betray any secret ? Have I sold one friend to buy another ? Or done ugly things with
 one

one man, to ingratiate myself with another, his enemy ? If these things be true in matters of greatest consequence, how likely is it, that I have basely broken my trust in matters which I condemn, such as I have no need of, and by which I have not really encreased my estate or interest ?

Who in the place and credit I was once in, with so powerful a person as the said Lord Lieutenant formerly was, would not by a closer adherence to some party, have built himself a larger interest, than I did ? And (not despising the thanks of such as had good lots) have trusted to my bare innocency, against the frowns of them that had bad: Who would not have bent all proceedings to have made sure of one party ; rather than by a conscientious impartiality, to be ground between many ? Did I exorbitantly claw with those preachers, in whom his Lordship placed much of his interest ? or use any incivility (much less hardness or injustice) towards the sectarian contrary interest ? having equally in my ministerial capacity serv'd both. Did I not leave this
chefs

chefs play of parties to other gamesters? being myself content with the love and good opinion of a few rational, learned, good natured, fair-dealing, and universally religious friends, with whom I shall never suffer; nor with any that have long and intimately known me: Where also by the way, I pray ask whether Sir Thomas Herbert my partner in the council business, Mr. Gookin, Major Symner, and M. King, my fellow commissioners in that fountain of odium, The setting out lands; or whether those clerks or instruments of most ancient standing in my several employments, and such upon whose lives and conversions there has been no stain, do or have spoken ill of me and my administrations? although the stream and torrent of the sequacious multitude seemed able to have carried them that way.

*by which
you so well
benefited &
your Country
have obtained
so much Wealth
& Honours*

Moreover, let the Lord Lieutenant be asked, whether I ever went about to injure or lessen by word or deed, those whom he knew to hate me? Whether I was busy to bring him tales to the prejudice of any man?

or

or build up my interest in him, by acquainting him with the rash obloquies of bitter spirits; provided they tended not to some dangerous action, which timely discovery might prevent.

I come lastly to matters of religion, and ask; whether I have not been unreasonably injured, by being accounted sometimes a Jesuit, sometimes a Socinian, and sometimes an atheist? What similitude is between these three, that I should be esteemed indifferently either? Why one of these three? but because the best is very odious; Why do they magnify my craft in small matters of the world, and yet make me the most stupid fool in matters of my soul? As in being an atheist, in believing that the most curious bodies of animals (to say nothing of other things which they know I have well considered) were made by chance; and that the inimitable and unsearchable generation of them is also by chance.

Is it not necessary that I should believe the world was either made of nothing, or that
it

it is eternal? either of which positions is unfathomable by reason, and only comprehensible by faith. Why then should I think, since some seeming impossibilities must be taken upon faith only; that the other less difficult points may not? And why should I not think, that much must rest upon faith? who have for these many years (and more than most men) complained of the insufficiency of reason, and of the uncertainty and treachery of the very senses. Well, I have so much religion and faith, as to believe that almighty god can and will cleanse, and draw forth this poison of asps which is under the lips and tongues of the malicious.

Moreover, whom have I seduced to my errors? whose opinions do I prosecute? what conscientious superstitious have I mocked? to whom do I not preach love to god, faith in christ, charity and righteousness to our superiors, temperance as to ourselves, &c? am I irreligious, because I do not fall down before the little talking images of clay? or because I do not seek to intoxicate other weak brains with the vapour
of

of my own? by persuading them that the fumes of my bodily humours are the emanations of god's spirit, &c. I think myself too knowing to be abused by such affected whimsies; and will approve myself too honest to abuse others with the like.

As divinity is a science, I am above learning it, from many that think they could teach me; and as faith and sanctification are the gifts of the spirit, I must not seek them from men: I have trades and faculties useful for mankind, by which I can get my bread; I will not seek superfluities by encroachments and interlopings dishonourable to god: I had rather learn and labour to get my own living, than by lying and loitering under the name of preaching, to be a drone on other mens. This was the religion of Adam, Enoch, Abraham, and Job, this Moses delivered, though with the addition of some rites and ceremonies fitted to one particular people, the Jews. This our saviour preaches and strongly inforces in his sermon upon the mount. This consists with that infinite and universal mercy which we believe

believe god intends to all mankind ; In the hearty and unfeigned practice of this I hope to die : I will kill no man, nor break any other commandment written with god's own finger, to advance the practice of dipping above sprinkling, much less to assert or pull down other speculations. I say, in brief, no man received good or bad at my hands, by reason of the real and internal persuasion of his conscience. As for those whom I have demonstrated to be hypocrites, proud pharisees, *Ananiasse*s, following christ for loaves, &c. I do in my private capacity scorn and loath them : nor shall I stick to make them ashamed, if by any facetious derision of them, in due time and place, I could do it ; although I can say, that my practice of this kind hitherto, hath and shall be as rare as eclipses, blazing stars, or earth-quakes ; I having now express more honest simplicity in owning this liberty, than ever I did delight to make use of it.

Sir, I am not frequent in thus seeming to boast ; 'tis the first time I have opened myself in this kind ; I do not use to send the
 world

world a making interrogatories (as above mentioned) such as I suppose, must be answered to my advantage; but those clamours and aspersions have called me to it. I could have been contented with the inward soft musick of a clear conscience; without this unpleasant trumpeting of myself; but the vindication and concernment of others, who knowing me, have undertaken for me, have forced me to it. *Nam qui Conscientiæ suæ fidens negligit famam, crudelis est amicis*; among whom, I reckon you not the least, not the newest; I am sorry that great part of this letter is but allegations, not severally proved truths; but let me remember you again; that I have employed my late leisure to compile a large Volume, wherein what is here wanting is abundantly supplied. In the mean time, believe; that he who knows but how to make such allegations, and to frame such a contexture of likely lies, must have been besotted and drunk, with avarice and pride, &c. if he have fallen into the enormities by Sir Hierom and his Squire Worlly complained of; or if the stink which they smell, proceeds not from
 ulcers

ulcers in their own noses, and the foulness
of their own mouths.

POSTSCRIPT.

SIR,

IF you would know why I have been so free of my epithets, on Knight Hierom and his Squire Worsly : I tell you, that this apozeme or julep of argumentations, wherewith I am to contemperate the malice and mistakes of men, and resist as well the putrefaction of Sir Hierom's clamours, as the malignity of Worsly's whispers, must have some sales, some drops of spirit of Vitriol, to give it *a grata aciditas*. And to make it more effectual for the above-mentioned purposes ; and if you wonder why I that seem still under Sir Hierom's lash, and may by him be questioned in a third or thirteenth parliament, he having the trick of turning out all those which will not serve his turn : I say, if you wonder why I should do any thing to exasperate him, being in so tonitruating and fulgurating a condition, as we now behold him ; I answer,

1. That

1. That how great soever his malice, power and opportunity to hurt me, should be, as in that strange return of the parliament it was, when my Adversaries thought the spirit of those in power was full of wrath and revenge, against a single person, and the Cromwell family, (unto both which they were told I was a friend) yet he, with his Jackal Worly so poorly managed their business, as that in the opinion of the ablest lawyers, I could not have been forced to have answered their charge in Ireland: nor did they with all their devices hinder me of being acquitted by the act of indemnity, even although I had been guilty of more villany, than they charged me with.

2ly, You must understand, that the oftner I am troubled in this manner, the more will their reckoning (which must be one day paid) be enflamed.

3ly, I never feared a tryal, as having first provoked the seven officers unto it, and waved my privilege as a member of parliament to that purpose: moreover, when I
was

summoned to the parliament in England, I readily went and appeared before the time; delivered none of my ingratiatory letters, till I had first spoken myself. Besides, when the parliament was revived, and though I was satisfied they were made full of prejudice against me, I came in the height of all, to appear before them; which my adversaries perceiving, got me remanded into Ireland. I ever contemned what could be said, nor much feared what could be done against me: 'tis true, I did fear (a) byassing judges: but I always hoped my tryal would be publick, so as I doubted not to save my credit, even though I lost my Estate. I feared my defences might not be hearkened to, but I resolved if reason took no place, to lay it on with (b) Noise, repetition and inculcation, until my Judges had, or at least might have understood me. I did not doubt but that my lands might be retrenched, but I considered they would not be carried away: for there being more farms in Ireland than Tenants, and great choice of bargains; men would rather take where they need not fear twice paying of their

(a) Vid.
Explic.

(b) Vid.
Explic.

L

rents; and withal, that the people in general in their hearts understanding the justice of my cause, and the cruelties used towards me, would not by their forwardness to meddle with my land, give any countenance to my enemies. Moreover, I feared my personal estate might be seized: but I knew, that unless arbitrary power in my Judges had conspired with the universal apostacy and knavery of all my friends, they could not hinder me of a small bush to stand under, till the shower was over; especially since I never yet would trouble myself with pompous appearance, nor further delighted in the courses of common voluptuaries, than to understand them: so as paucity of wants would have been unto me as riches, when my abundance had been pared off. Lastly, they might have imprisoned my person; but what had that been to me, who had always imprisoned myself? and what was the life of a goal worse, than endured at the

* A house in Dublin, where the Office was kept. in

* Crows-nest? I delight in few things which a prison will deny me: perhaps I could have been able to buy now and then a little fresh air of my keeper; or if my restraint had

Open'd & fix'd in 1711 & many Maps totally destroyed and many very materially damaged

had been maliciously straight or noisome, perhaps I might have found money, and borrowed wit for an (a) escape: besides the reparations, I should have one day expected at the hands of those, who had any hand in such ugly abuses of me.

(a) Vid.
Explic.

4thly, Since it is no farther from York to London, than from London, to York, why may not Sir Jerom, &c. (since by my civilities and services they have been provoked to the most extravagant bitterness against me) be by the rule of contraries, mitigated and sweetened (which were a pretty experiment) by the sharpness of these redargutions: for in Burns, we use to take out the fire, not with the most cooling medications.

5thly, Two soldiers fighting with their pistols, he that has first discharged will not so willingly parley, before the other has fired too, as afterwards: Now Sir Jerom hath already defamed me, it is therefore but necessary, even in order to peace, that I should a little deride him: for till he thinks I am

L 2

even

even with him, he'll never leave being at odds with me; but out of fear of worse than I intend him, he'll do me a second and third injury to disable me from revenging his first. Besides, I knew a friend of Sir Jerom's, who, unprovoked, took an unhand-some freedom to traduce in print a proposal made out of good intention to the publick; and being sharply handled for his labour, became afterwards very quiet.

6thly, I find a free and careless dealing with this knight to be most proper: *Nam nimio Candore uti erga prava ingenia periculosum.* Besides, none of his great provocations have hitherto forced me out of my usual patience, and contempt of his false and scurrilous dealings: for although this Knight in his first assault upon me in parliament, did even fright the house with the description he gave of me; declaring, that never such wickedness, never such monstrous and hellish practices were used as by me; inciting them to all cruelty and hardship imaginable: yet I, in revenge, only told the house, that this Knight was a person never famous for his

his Sagacity ; that he was fo shallow and transparent, that every one might without art or induftry fee through him ; that he himfelf knew not what he went about ; never fo much as hinting, that Sir Jerom was capable of any deep hellifh plots, or that he held dangerous principles, nor indeed that he ftuck to any at all.

2ndly, When he laboured to have me fent out of Ireland into England as a prifoner, and like the enemy in the night fowed tares in my reputation, prefented eleven fcurrilous articles to the parliament againft me, and that againft his promife ; and when he fought to exclude me the act of indemnity, &c. yet when I fet out in print the brief of proceedings between us : I did not publifh Sir Jerom's abfurd, interrupted, unftarcht, hobbling fpeech, made in anfwer to mine in parliament : I fuppreffed all the tautological ribaldry of the laft eleven articles ; and in a way of pitying Sir Jerom, barely faid, he was a man of fmall converfation in the matters he laboured moft about. Befides, I did feveral times move, (to the end Sir Jerom might

might have time to repent) that he would chuse one of the very foulest and plainest matters that he had against me ; and that he would take the help of his Python Worsly ; proffering to put the whole upon the issue of that single point he should pitch upon ; and withal, to let the same be tryed, even by the judgment of any whom his usurpt and abused patron my Lord Fleetwood should nominate. And lastly, I offered, when we had so tryed the business here for the satisfaction of my Lord Fleetwood, (which I abundantly desired,) that in case I were cleared, yet to try over the same things again more judicially afterwards. But Sir Jerom, to reward all this my tenderness of him, refuses the motion, keeps off my tryal in Ireland, never so much as delivering the articles, and the parliament's order of reference unto the referees appointed, yet sends me false alarms to discompose my affairs and negotiations in England ; and threatened, upon the armys owning the northern brigades proposals, promoted by himself, but distasteful by the parliament, to give me no quarter, &c. What remains therefore for me to do

Vid. Ex
plic.

do now, (when the law is dead or asleep) but to call a spade a spade, and to give the world a character of this giddy bufy-body; of which this letter to you, Sir, is but the first draught, being but a brief touch of some of his actings relating only to myself; whereas in that other picture intended for him, he shall be drawn and painted, not only at length, but on horseback, with all his Squires about him: and it shall contain all his famous atchievements from before his foot-ball-playing at Cambridge, to his last playing fast and loose with the parliament.

To prepare myself for which work, I will read over Don Quixote once more; that having as good a subject of Sir Jerom as Michael de Cervantes had of him, something may be done not unworthy a representing next Bartholomew Fair.

SIR,

S I R,

THE speed of writing this answer, may have left some things in it misinterpretable, as to which I tell you : whereas I have not only here and there spoken flightly of Sankey and Worfly, but have also grated upon my enemies, that I would not have you think that by enemies I mean all those that have at any time been angry with me, and desired to know and understand whether I had dealt well or not with them ? but that by enemies I meant the said Worfly and Sankey, with some few others, who have not only evil hearts towards me, but designs also against the publick, and for themselves in these their undertakings.

As for the Anabaptists, (commonly so called) whom I supposed misled into a distance with me, I think I have said nothing that the wiser of them will take ill, having neither reproached their Religion, nor promiscuously taxed their persons, especially for what they did when in fear and under

hatches :

hatches : Perhaps those seven Gentlemen who took upon them to inspect me, may think themselves reflected upon, if ever you should let this letter come abroad : But I assure you, Sir, that although I have no reason to make it my business to praise some of them, yet by enemies and prosecutors, meant very few of them, thinking they did but their duty ; and believing, if Sir Jerom had let them and me alone, that long ere this I had satisfied them, and they had vindicated me.

As for the Army of Ireland, I do not remember I have said any thing which even malice itself may wrest to their dishonour : for though they had been rough with me, I have no reason to take it ill, not only because the business in question is their very great concernment, and hath indeed been carried obscurely, (though God knows, by the backwardness of others in learning to understand it, rather than by any desire of mine to darken it) but also because I (who have received so many designed favours from them) ought not to be provoked with their casual
and

and momentary frowns, and with the heats that particular persons have begat in them upon mistakes of the matter, which I could never yet come to discourse unto them: I say, I ought not to be, nor am I peevish at such their unkindnesses, nor should I be troubled at my own sufferings, did not that noble Army suffer an hundred times more, even by my sufferings, than I myself do; and that only to feed the spleen and revenges of a few: for 'tis by this Army that I am what I am: they accepted my services as their physician, doubled my established pay, kept me up through all reducements, rejected a general survey of their lands (though above half finished) to embrace my extraordinary proposals, thought projects; gave largely out of their own purses to encourage me; and after all clamours against my actings, chose me, yea contended to have me their Trustee for giving them their lots. They seemed to urge me to become a Fellow-Planter with them; did take it exceeding well a long time that I engaged upon land on that account. Many of them propounded the giving me some lasting memorial

morial for my services for them. They intrusted me to plead their right with the adventurers at London. Many more favours have they shewn unto me, which I shall rather remember than repeat: for all which I declare my thanks; assuring them, as in the presence of God, that I never studied any thing more affectionately, than to serve them with uprightnes; nor that I am to this day conscious of the least voluntary action to the contrary: the which if any man could in an amicable way make appear, I do again promise (as I have often already done) to make them a Zacheus like restitution, to the utmost farthing of my Talent.

A Letter of M. H. to a Noble Person.

HAVING received a large Letter from Dr. *Petty*, in answer of mine to him, whereby he seems to have asserted his own innocence (as to the Complaints made by Sir Jerom Sankey, against him) and that with
more

more clearness than I ever yet heard it impugned: I think myself now obliged to crave your Lordship's pardon, for my too rude opposing your conjectures in favour of him, about the time when Sir Jerom first fired his Mortar-piece in the Parliament; and but affrighted (as I now believe) that great Assembly with an empty Bombo: nor is it less my duty, to assure your Lordship, that upon this experiment of your judgment, I will no more, by chewing the wholesome Pills you shall hereafter give me, endanger the bringing of them up without effect; but will always pay a more implicit belief to what your Lordships shall propound: nor shall I despair obtaining this favour and pardon, forasmuch as your Lordship's candour, will give me leave upon the first hearing, to prefer the opinion of one (* who hath spent many years in the University, hath been proctor of it, is Doctor of the Laws, a practised Teacher of Divinity, and a person pretending to be inspired, who hath had experience of all Governments and Religions, by his own acting in changing them forward and backward; and who hath

* Sir Jerom's qualifications.

hath run forward and backward also, through several titles of honour) before your Lordships: you, my Lord, being a person not of half his Age, and delivering such your Opinion, as a matter besides your care and concernment: nor could your Lordship expect, that Sir Hierom haranguing in a parliament, assaulting (as himself pretended) a very wily adversary; and attempting a work which many before had been foiled in, should be less careful of what he asserted, than your unconcerned Lordship, in the ordinary entertainments of your visitants: I say, my Lord, that these considerations may obtain pardon for me, who was then unhappy in being a stranger to your Lordship's virtues, and who had never gathered so large and many fruits from so young a tree; and yet when I recollect your Lordship's arguments. as that you believed the chief end of this charge, was merely to take away the Dr. from the Lord Lieut. that so some considerable design might run the more smoothly; that it was laid to throw dirt upon his Lordship himself, as one cherishing in his bosom a dangerous

gerous Viper, and using a wicked instrument in his greatest affairs, &c. when your Lordship was also pleased to tell me, that my Lord Lieut. had often exposed the Dr. to all manner of trials : that the poor *Persequitato* had been often questioned, and as often cleared before the Council, (who were not all of them his friends) that your Lordship had often heard the Dr. (upon reasoning with the particular persons who thought themselves injured) always to convince the indifferent, and silence his adversaries, how well armed soever they, and how naked and unprovided soever he was for such encounters ; that you having observed in him several signs of integrity and veracity, did seriously ask him, whether, *bona fide*, such complainants had wrong or no, which he always denied : when your Lordship told me, that you believed he never got penny by the Lord Henry Cromwell's service, besides his love, and the honour of being thought worthy of so much intimacy and trust : when your Lordship also said, that so far as wicked inclinations will manifest themselves one way as well as another ;

you

you wondered that my Lord Fleetwood, in three years time, could discover nothing unworthy his great love towards the Dr. nor that in four years more, the Dr. should have put no trick at all upon my Lord Cromwell himself: when your Lordship likewise wondered why the Dr. should so often refuse considerable fees, as a physician, from them that were able to spare them, and yet be so addicted to cozen poor men of their whole livelihoods. Your Lordship told me likewise of a certain person (more famous for his sagacity than Sir Jerom Sankey) who upon some difference between the Dr. and himself, enquiring diligently into the rumours against him, had, notwithstanding his prejudice, profest he never knew so little fire to so much smoak. When your Lordship also wondered why they would not shut the the stable-door, after the steed was stolen, and complain against the Doctor when the injuries he had done were past remedy, as to those that suffered them, and decline the season of impleading him in those Judicatories wherein neither the Doctor nor his patron had much influence,

influence, as also in that parliament which
 sat since three quarters of the Doctor's ad-
 ministrations were over. I say (my Lord)
 that when I think upon, and recollect all
 these and many other arguments and pro-
 babilities which your Lordship alledged,
 being more than I find the Doctor hath
 since alledged for himself: and withal,
 when I consider they were such reasons as
 your Lordship was capable of raising from
 yourself, and from the common observation
 and discourses of the people (your Lordship
 most wisely forbearing to meddle with any
 arguments grounded upon the *Quota's, En-
 hancements, Equalizations, Strings,* and other
 gibberish) I wonder why I had not fallen
 down before those your Lordship's reason-
 ings, your arguments being so plain and
 obvious to every capacity, and such as to
 me do demonstrate the blindness where-
 with envy and prejudice do darken the
 minds of men.

Whereas on the other side (my concern-
 ment for Dr. Petty carrying me to enquire
 on both :) It was only said, that Sir Hierom
 Sankey

Sankey knew what he did, that Dr. Petty had gotten more than it was possible for an honest man to do ; that he had kept all in the dark ; that many men had very bad lots ; that he was a subtle fellow, &c. All which I confess had signified nothing in comparison of the contrary : which I heard from your Lordship, had not your Lordship been so young, and as I thought unexperienced, especially speaking (as it seemed to me) so freely and carelessly in the matters, whereas the others used so much gravity, with so many shrugs and nods, and other suspicious motions of their heads and shoulders, with so many (you will see's); (have but Patience,) (time is the mother of truth), (the pitcher comes home at last broken); with such other reticential and proverbial sayings, as I confess startled me, making me almost despair of the poor bark's living in such a storm. But, my Lord, hereafter I will begin to believe, that one may be wiser than many ; that judgment and good parts may pierce deeper into the recesses of truth, than much bustling Industry, and that the serious consideration of one person does more than

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the superficial chop-logick even of some Committees : I will henceforth admire your Lordship's courage, who, like Athanasius, was Orthodox, when the whole world was Heretick ; and that with the gale of your own single reason, you could stem the current of a whole country. My Lord, I shall ever admire your justice, that could carry you to right a person whom so many laboured to wrong, and that could be obliged more by the Doctor's ordinary respects, than those who defamed him were by his eminent services. My Lord, your charity was very great, in that (although he were guilty) you did with so many handsome Anodine reasons on his behalf, temper their fury who inclined to Sir Hierom, and preserve impartiality in them, who were to be the Doctor's judges. My Lord, how could you resist the common contagion of the air ? or venture to be just when so many durst be otherwise ? It was Dr. Petty's happiness that among all the disobliged your Lordship was not one ; It was well he never provoked you to silence ; for my Lord, you might without prejudice to virtue have said nothing for him,

him, though without other cause than yet appears, neither your conscience nor your honour would have permitted you to speak against him: It is a wonder you had not been silent on his behalf, out of fore-sight that men coming to understand the efficacy of your judgment, would fly in swarms unto it for patronage, so as to disquiet you with their importunity, but that I know it is as easy for your Lordship to do good, as for the sun to influence the earth; neither is it more pains for you to be well informed, than for a looking-glass to receive its images. My Lord, you are that by nature, which neither art nor industry can form others into; and whereas others take as much pains to furnish themselves with languages, discourse, and other accomplishments, as we do to bring up exotic plants in physick gardens; Your Lordship has naturally the seeds of them all within yourself, never wanting more than season to bring them forth.

I think it would very well become Dr. Petty to make it as much his business to

M 2

magnify

magnify your Lordship's virtues, as to diminish the ill opinion some have of himself. There needs nothing to a panegyrick on your Lordship, but to know you, and to be able to write: a bare narrative of your natural and acquired parts, as also of the noble effects of both, will outshine the strained Hyperboles, Allusions, and Epiphonemas of Poets, and will appear like the apparel of the greatest persons, though plain, yet magnificent; what need there be said more in praise, and as proof of your memory, than that with most contemptible helps you have attained in a trice, the perfection of several foreign languages? How can one better set forth the perspicacity of your wit, reason, and fancy, than by averring you are able to understand a geometrical demonstration at first hearing? and that without the sight of well proportioned diagrams; having the help only of imaginary delineations made with one's finger upon a table? what need more be said of your industry and observation, but that you are more rich in acquired knowledge, than could be expected from the Excellency of your naturals? and what more is wanting to be rare in
any

any or all things, than to have so much memory, judgment, fancy, and industry, as I have here attributed to your Lordship? if great words, far fetched comparisons, and the like artifices of orators and poets; or if pumping or raking were necessary for this work, I should not entrust Dr. Petty with it; for his pen being furred with the slime of so many uncouth words and clerkish phrases brought out of Ireland, is become an unfit conduit through which to convey the knowledge of your Lordship to the world; I wish I could see this business so performed, that we might say, *Materiam superabat opus*; as for the Doctor, I would have him think upon the fable of the dog and the ass, the first whereof pleased his master with crouches, fawning, and by his frequency; whereas the other could not do it without labour and substantial services. Let him therefore put on the saddle of your Lordship's commands, and admit the bridle of your directions, obediently returning back to those practices wherewith he was promoting art, before he drudged and sophisticated his head with matters less becoming
the

the Muses. It will be his only way to bestow those reliques of reason which the agents of the army have left him, upon the uses for which I think the whole was given him: If he had gone on where he left off, anno 1647. upon the natural and mechanical history of trades, I think his work ere this time might have been more glorious than his survey, and the books of the one might deserve as magnificent a repository as the others have gotten. And if your Lordship can find that he has gotten any thing superfluous, enjoin him retribution and moderation, by giving the world such a map of Ireland, as may be expected from such a survey, and let him institute such an academic hospital in Dublin, for the study and administration of medicine, as himself heretofore did both desire and describe. By this means he may heap coals of fire upon the heads of his enemies ; he may temper the fevers, and cure the dropfy of their bodies ; the pride and anger of whose hearts, and the drought of whose covetousness he could never allay or quench ; he may ease their bodies, whose minds he could never please.

please. And 'tis possible (my Lord) that when he has been thus new calcined, he may be afterwards wrought up to capacity of giving your Lordship thanks, becoming the noble-ness of your patronage, which I also on the behalf of him my old friend shall endeavour, thinking myself extremely happy, that I can find any occasion to express, how much I am,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's, &c.

Fearing lest my own great provocations might have carried me into insufficient arguments as to the vindication of myself or forced me into less becoming expressions, as to the authors of my sufferings: I shewed what I had written to several friends, one whereof writ me the following letter,

S I R,

I TAKE for a great favour your permitting me a sight of your papers, though I hope it will be but like the first peck of newly ripe peascods,

peascods, which shall afterwards become common for satisfying the desires of all ; pray defer not to publish them, lest you prove a greater enemy to yourself than your knight and his squire : and lest what they designedly suggest, you suffer the people suck in, for want of a certain prevention in telling your own tale : They have no way to be too hard for you, but by your own silence, which if they could by any stratagem continue you in, they make you of their party ; hitherto they are beforehand with you, but their pre-occupations will soon find dispossession when you are heard to speak for yourself. My pleasure in reading of it is yet to come, which I reckon much upon, having yet but run it over for your sake, there being more delight in hearing the musick, than in observing the descant ; it will abundantly please the ingenious, convince the indifferent, and shame those who are prejudiced and prepossessed into better apprehensions ; putting leaden heels upon the feet of your adversaries ; moreover it will either prevent their future heats ; or if it cools not their courage, it will lessen their auxiliaries ; so that I am in
some

some fort glad of your suffering, as rendering you more known, which is your certain advantage, and refin'd likewise from the dross of those diverting employments, making you more in love with your first more pleasing and useful designments; and though you are in no business eccentric, yet no man is said properly to move in his own sphere, but where he moves with self-content. I may add that this occasion will give the world a glimpse at least of the vastness of your work of survey, whereof they are now wholly ignorant, looking upon it perhaps as the same, with our trifling and careless surveys in England; it will likewise beget a longing in the learned, after your Geographical description of Ireland. I see not any discouragement in your way, especially, if dealing with two or a few more of the wasps, you draw not the whole nest about your ears. You may please then upon a review, to advert what may give distaste to the party; for though the herring in itself be contemptible, yet is not the whole shoal so, to which even the Leviathan gives way; neither is there any faction so considerable,

siderable, but that time and change (to which our county, as all others), is liable beyond the ken of the most prudent) may render it considerable. And therefore it may be, you will judge it not unnecessary to weigh again your satirical part: as also, what you intend of satyr in a discourse by itself, as not meet for common ears, but the recreation only of the ingenious, lest what the formal gravity of superstitious and sectarian statistis miscall religion, work by it some advantage against you. If I appear more scrupulous than is convenient, I will not despair your pardon, since I judge you think, I can hear and believe much more than you have to relate, there being scarce any body, but has seen some scenes of their mock-shew, and myself among the rest; so that my nicety (if you shall please to term it so) is the fruit of that respect which is due to you from all good men, and which you may ever claim from

Your faithful friend

and Servant, H. B.

THE ANSWER.

S I R,

I THANK you for the great pains you have been pleased to take in perusing my papers, and for your rational amendments and advertifements upon them : They are the same in general which some other able friends have given me ; and they are like the corrections which I myself have several times advised unto my abused and provoked friends, when passionately writing or petitioning for their vindication and relief. I am sorry that I cannot take all your wholesome counsel, for altering what I have written : for which stubbornness of mine, I give you the following reasons, relating to the several points which they or you except against ; viz.

As to sharpness in general.

Whatsoever strangers may think of my sharpness, others who know my services and sufferings, and the evenness and tenderness I
 have

have used towards all those, commonly called *Secretaries*, and that (not for other ends than conscience and judgment) with the respects and particular services I have done even unto those who have most wronged me and whom I have in particular pricked; will acknowledge I have not been sharp according to what I have been whetted unto. As for Sankey and Worfly, you will admire how much matter I have forced myself to suppress concerning them! neither of which two can receive better from any who have seen through their hollow and fawning practices towards their friends, and the cruelty and baseness thy use towards others.

As for Sands and Flower, they will have no reason to complain of their hard usage, if ever I can obtain but a fair hearing of their deserts. I call Major Ormsby my implacable foe, because he himself hath threatened to spend his whole estate to ruin me; but I have not in revenge replied, that estates gotten like his are commonly so spent; nor have I said, that I am (nor am I) such an enemy to him.

As

As for religion, I have not said, much less meant irreverently of it, or of the professors thereof. You cannot think but I may in my several places have observed much abuse of it, and hypocrisy, which are the things I only strike at: As for what querulous persons may think, I trouble not myself with it: The use I have for religion is to save my soul, which end no misconstructions can frustrate. I do not much covet to be well thought of, by any that use it to other purposes.

And for what you advise me about my satire, I accept it, imputing it to your haste, that you have forgotten how I promised not to set it out, till by the future carriage of my adversaries I had measured the latitude I was to use in it.

As for the sectaries, I should make as much conscience of offending one of the least of them, were I Leviathan, as of the whole shoal, being but as I am. Nevertheless, if particular men amongst them stand in my way, they must take what happens.

The

The like to which, I must expect from some particulars amongst them, I know many of them so rational and square, as I fear nothing unhandsome from them, being such men as I verily believe will rebuke their fellow Church-members, for what they have done against me, you may remember, I have these passages of them.

- (c) p. 85. (c) That their design was but to disable me from publick employment. That they were urged thereunto by the miscarriage of some Phaetons, their professed enemies ; and for that they mistook me, for an engine of their harm : (b) I said I was unconcerned in their unnecessary disputes ; equally civil and serviceable to them as to any others. That it was their own rash jealousy and unbelief, which put me at all upon publick business *Me defendendo*. I prayed God to forgive them. I professed my belief, that many of those I named, page (89) knew not what they did, but were abused by a very few designers whom God would discover. Moreover (90) I do not attribute what they have done to their opinion in religion ; I said,
- (c) I be-

(c) I believed, that all other new religionaries (c) 90
 in their feveral like seasons, have done to
 their respective pre-occupants ; as these have
 done to me. I expressly make it my busi-
 ness page (92) to excuse them ; and I avow
 the discoursing as I did, to have been by me
 used as a remedy against my railing or
 ranting against them. Inasmuch, as upon
 the whole matter, I verily hope the respective
 Churches will censure their particular mem-
 bers for what they have been faulty in to-
 wards me, who have been so tender of them,
 especially when they shall know that these
 explanations were written after the news of
 the check given them in Ireland, by the wis-
 dom and vigilancy of Sir Hardress Waller, Sir
 Charles Coote, Sir Theo. Jones, and other
 good patriots, and when many of the eminent
 of that party were obscured, and at a time
 when some others (if used as I have been)
 would insolently have insulted over all, for
 the sake of a few.

*Striking at whole Authorities, Sects, State-
 Factions, &c.*

If I intended any such thing, I would
 have done it as a work by itself, and not by
 a few

a few squinting glances. If I have touched in any such manner upon one party, I have done the like upon all, intending no spleen in this discourse against either; I hope the ingenuous of each will no more blame me for striking my enemies through them, than they would do for striking the sleeve which clothes the arm I would beat. Those Ver-fipelles, Sankey and Worfly, have shrouded themselves under all parties, and have done scurvy acts in order to advance every rising interest; I could not therefore hit these vermin without beating the several bushes wherein they skulked.

Moreover, as to some expressions you find
 (a)p. 86. fault with, viz. (a) Religion-traders, &c. Is there any thing more abominable than those that make religion a trade, living only upon their turning and winding with this and the other Church?

Secondly, Do you think there are not such? Not swarms of such? Were there not such as made merchandize of the Gospel in the Apostles time? Were not such condemned then;

then? Where then is my fault, in mentioning such with a kind of contempt? I would have it known I condemn such; and that I do not fear the consequences of declaring it; I have no such guilt as compels me to daub with such persons, wherefore as to this, I cast myself upon the judgments of all good men, and therefore I will not expunge it.

Of the Northern Brigade's Petition.

page 150.

I did not censure the petition one way or other. It being wholly besides my business, I did only infer from it my knight's forwardness to be the usher of any innovation, and to shew his obstreperous eloquence at any tumultuary and distracted assembly, and upon any bustle and pother about public affairs. I am so charitable for him, as to think he moves eccentrically, so often, for no other ends. I think he promoted the Committee of Safety for little other cause, but to get the employment of making them a speech at his delivery of their instructions: as sextons and coffin-makers desire mens

N

deaths,

deaths, only for the small profit they reap from it. Upon which score I verily believe, that in case he should be kicked out for a speech-maker, and address-carrier, or a post between jangling parties by the several interests he hath ran and rode for, and should be assured by C. S. party, that he should make the speech at Clonmel, or present the Tipperary address, or the like: He would as much (against all expectation) bawl about for his Majesty, as he took up baptism upon the very edge of his railing against it. Nor could I ever perceive that his party made other use of him, than as blind men do of their slaves, that is, thrust them into *plashes* and floughs before they will tread themselves, and run them against posts to save knocking their own heads. Sir Hierom is the tallowed lead, hung to the end of a sounding-line, which the pilots of his party tossed out, when they would grope out a safe channel, through the shelves of their difficulties, When any works is to be woven, Sir Hierom is shuttle, which the Cunning-wealth-weavers squirr too and again between England, Ireland and Scotland, or
the

the like, though sometimes only to have him out of the way. When any combustible matter is to be fired, the Petardiers ram it into the Granado shell of our knights hollow *cranium*; and having enflamed the fuse of his tongue, clap him into a mortar-piece at Clonmell or Woodstock, and so shoot him into a Parliament, where he breaks himself into a thousand pieces, but hurts no body.

About biaſſed Judges, page 145.

I have not ſaid my Judges were biaſſed, but on the contrary have given reaſons why they could not be ſo; but that my enemies have endeavoured it, is moſt certain; for why ſhould they ſtick at that? who have been ſo impetuouſly active to draw witneſſes to depoſe that, which may one day make them depoſe their ears in the pillory.

*That I would attempt an eſcape by wit
or money, page 147.*

There are two forts of imprifonment; one ſerves to oblige a man to his trial: now I

N 2

think

I think no man will construe me to mean an escape out of such a prison, when I have hunted after a trial, waved my privilege as a parliament man for that purpose, and was willing to cast myself upon them for justice, whom the world thought (through the force of impressed prejudices) would have hang'd me without hearing. As for that other imprisonment which I might suffer, not only as a punishment for my well doings, but which might also maliciously, tyrannically, and insultingly be executed upon me, with more rigour than any pretence of law, or even of my sentence itself could justify: I conceive I might follow the law of nature in that case, in order to attain my liberty, which is as well understood where it is not express, as (if it please God) is, when we say, I will go, I will do, or any other way express our future intentions.

Read his papers like the Eunuch. page. 98.

I cannot imagine what you blame in this expression, besides the mentioning of a scripture word upon a less important occasion ;

I do

I do rather acknowledge it for a fault, than trouble you with the abundance I can say to justify so much as I have done. I have indeed transgressed a rule in Rhetorick. by comparing Sir Hierom to any good man, such as the Eunuch mentioned in the Scripture was: Similitudes are not to run on all four; if they hop well upon one foot, it is well enough. The Eunuch read what he understood not; so did my knight: but the Eunuch was willing to learn; whereas Sir Hierom is desperately indocible. The former took the orderly way to understand; my knight (like an obstinately deaf Adder) hath always stopt his ears. The Eunuch was not baptised till he understood what he did; Sir Hierom was. The Eunuch was in favour with his Queen, and ventured the losing of it by his conversion; whereas Sir Hierom had no other way to answer the articles which some had prepared against him, nor to get favour with any, but by lifting himself unto a new interest; whether spiritual or temporal I will not say.

There

There be some who will not understand, that by the Eunuch I mention, I meant Philip named in the acts of the apostles, but rather will apprehend my meaning to be, that Sir Hierom read like an Eunuch, that is, in the incouth voice and tone of Eunuchs; or that I hinted the suspicion some had of his being an Eunuch, because his lady hath not been with-child. But these are errors; for though Sir Hierom speaking in the parliament used many antick gestures of his body, many vulgar expletives, as (O strange, really Mr. Speaker, &c.) with needless repetitions, as (I have my papers Mr. Speaker, I say my papers which I brought from Dublin, from Dublin Mr. Speaker) as also frivolous descriptions where Capt. Sands house stood, and whose was next it, with the like: I say, though all this had happened, I know no reason for likening him therefore to an Eunuch; there being other names that I could better call him by. And as for the other jealousy of his being an Eunuch, I am persuaded it is causeless, for Sir Hierom can (nay did) bawl very base-notes, I say base deep notes, whereas

*The Title
coarse,
Bellingote*

repeated Repetitions

whereas Eunuchs squeal trebles for the most part ; besides, Sir Hierom could not have been a curate (as he was in the bishops time) if he had been thus emasculated.

I will lay it on with noise and Repetition.

page. 145.

That I will repeat my premeditated and carefully worded arguments ; till they be understood, I hold it neither a fault nor imprudence ; repetitions of the same words in such cases being (as I think) more honest and effectual than descants and variations : But to have said, I will lay it on with noise, I am ashamed ; for there be some things which are *turpia dictu, quæ non sunt turpia factu*. The poor widow was not blamed for working the unjust Judge to do her right by importunity : in which unlikely case of unjust Judges, I only fancied the use of this extravagant remedy, especially having too often known it effectual in more inimpetrable suits than my own.

Osten

Often calling Sir Hierom Knight Adventurer.

An adventurer in these times, and by those who relate to Ireland, is one, who 17 years ago lent money to relieve the despoiled protestants of that nation, and are to be satisfied for it by those lands duly survey-ed and set out unto them by lot. Now in this sense Sir Hierom cannot be termed a knight-adventurer; for 17 years ago he could be but a curate-adventurer: nor is it likely, that out of eight pounds a year (being a good fellow) he could spare money for such extraordinary occasions. Moreover, though Sir Hierom hath lately purchased the title of adventurer in that sense, yet I fear it will one day appear that Sir Hierom hath degraded himself again by the manner of surveying and setting out the land he hath grasped: wherefore the word Adventurer (waving those modern acceptations) is to be understood in the sense of those classical Authors *Amadis de Gaule* and the rest, unhappily burnt with Sir Hierom's predecessor's

for's library : according to which Sir Hierom is a knight adventurer, aliàs a knight errant.

*That my company and conversation is equal to the
having an interest in the rich mines of Potosi.*
page 3.

If these letters be from other men, why should I alter that whereon I have no power? who knows how I have chid my friend for playing upon me with his hyperboles? Why may not I receive a compliment in this age, when saying I am your Servant, and promising to live and die is so usual, where nothing less is meant? Lastly, how may we be certain these are hyperboles and strains? For I believe there be many, who had rather live on their ancient patrimonies near home, enjoy their old tried friends, and suck their native air, &c. than to cross oceans, pass new climates, and run the hazards incident to the most hopeful mine-works.

O

I have

I have now answered the candid objections of friends, I must also prepare for the crooked constructions which others will make upon my discourses. Let them come; I expect them with the same cheerfulness that Sir Hierom would carry an address to some new Authority. Inasmuch as I shall conclude all with this proposal and declaration.

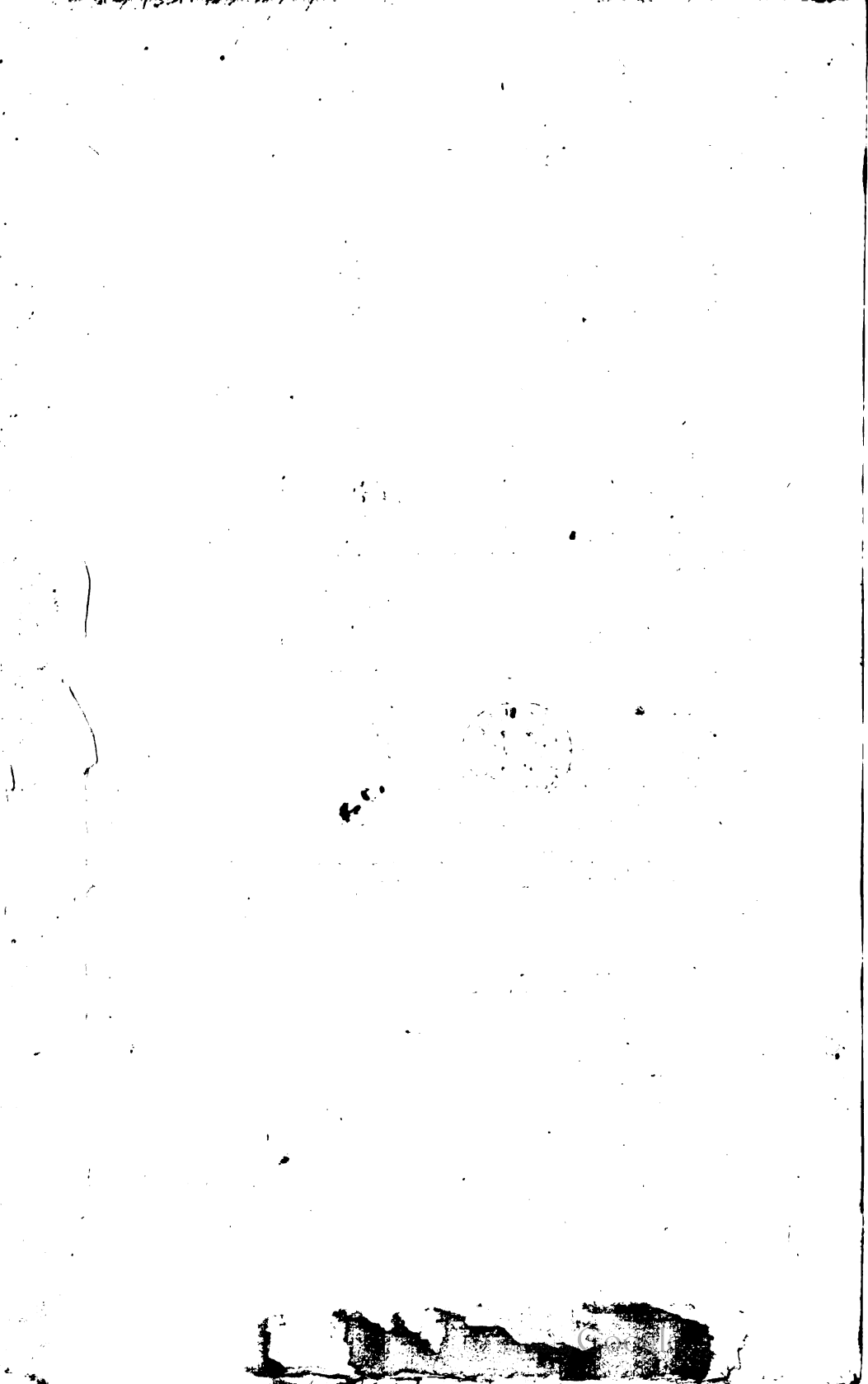
That although Sir Hierom and Mr. Worly have calumniated me with most monstrous imputations, and have possessed many with a belief of them, yet no man to this day ever taxed me with the least to my face: The which if any person shall think it worth his pains to do hereafter, I shall willingly give a meeting to hear him, or to prove any of the particulars which I have alledged in this discourse.

And I desire all now in power, especially such who (as I had) have the dispensing of benefits to multitudes, (by way of antidote to themselves) to procure a fair hearing of Sir Hierom's articles, as also of my services
and

and sufferings in Ireland, that I or my adversaries may be repaired or punished, according to our respective demerits. I desire the same also from the curious in general, viz. that they would examine, whether there must be fire, that is, Guilt, where there hath been so much smoak of calumny; or whether what seems to be smoak, be any other than the steam of Sir Hierom and his accomplices gross breaths, falling on the cold air of my dying Interest; or any other than the reeking of those cholerick animals excrements, newly dung'd upon the snow of my Innocence; for my enemies do not hate my work, but envy my wages; they labour to confirm the one, and yet to destroy my claim of the other; I suffer not because I sinn'd, but because I would not sin and serve particular Interests.

Non mihi Culpa nocuit sed Invidia.

F I N I S.



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